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# Near East/North Africa Report

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30 June 1981

## NEAR EAST/NORTH AFRICA REPORT

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## CONTENTS

## INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Tunisian-Kuwaiti Talks Held on Oil Industry Cooperation (L'ACTION, 23 May 81).....	1
Shipping Route To Be Established Linking Morocco, Saudi Arabia (LE MATIN, 2 Jun 81).....	2
Libya Ties Reportedly Hinge on Polisario Aid End (AFP, 18 Jun 81).....	3

## AFGHANISTAN

Karmal Rumored To Be Retiring (LE MONDE, 29 May 81).....	4
Setbacks Plague Soviet-Karmal Alliance (Various sources, various dates).....	6
Clash of Ministers Financial Drain for USSR Heavy Casualties Unwilling Soviet Moslem Casualty Karmal Summoned to Moscow Karmal's Bodyguard Killed	
Minister of Mines Denounces U.S. Imperialism (Luis M. Arce; GRANMA, 17 May 81).....	10
Successes Claimed for Reenlistment Campaign (KABUL NEW TIMES, various dates).....	11
Soldiers Extend Speech by Chief of Staff Praise for Army, Editorial Division Meetings	

Foreign Intervention Threats Addressed (KABUL NEW TIMES, 3, 4 Jun 81).....	16
Washington-Peking 'Fifth Column', by I. Kovalev Chinese-Pakistani Collusion, Editorial	
Soviets Push Offensive in South Helmand (MORNING NEWS, 12 Jun 81).....	20
Various Initiatives Taken To Bolster Economy (KABUL NEW TIMES, various dates).....	21
Soviet Project for Nangahar Loans for Housing Credits for Farm Mechanization Mobilization of Unions Seminar on Motor Transport Karnal Speech on Motor Transport	
Special Attention Devoted to Mosque Facilities (KABUL NEW TIMES, 7 Jun 81).....	28
New Mosque for Pul-e Charki Restoration of Pushkin M. aret	
Briefs	
Gifts From Mongolia	29
Purchase of Technical Equipment	29
ALGERIA	
FLN-LCY Communique on Grlickov Visit Cited (EL MOUDJAHID, 3 Jun 81).....	30
Paper Notes 'Soundness' of USSR-Algerian Ties (A. Zouied; EL MOUDJAHID, 8 Jun 81).....	33
Briefs	
Support for Western Sahara	35
Delegation to Moscow	35
Ben Bella Pilgrimage to Mecca	35
Cooperation Agreement With GDR	36
Mali Delegation Ends Meeting	36
New Zimbabwe Envoy	36
EGYPT	
Interview With French Ambassador to Cairo (AL-AHRAM, 8 Jun 81).....	37



## IRAN

Tehran Gives Its Interpretation of Osirak Raid (KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL, 13, 14 Jun 81).....	40
'Deeper Implications'	
'Plot To Save Saddam', Editorial	
Iran's Rulers Named 'Islamic Fascists' by Khomeyni Grandson (IRAN PRESS SERVICE, 10 Jun 81).....	48
Role, Influence of Exile Leaders Discussed (IRAN PRESS SERVICE, 10 Jun 81).....	50
Iraqi Prisoners of War Reportedly Treated Well (Liesl Graz; 8 DAYS, 6 Jun 81).....	52
Students Get New Re-Exit Regulations (KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL, 8 Jun 81).....	54

## IRAQ

Briefs	
Japanese To Build Sulphur Plant	55

## KUWAIT

Briefs	
Participation in North Africa Increased	56

## MAURITANIA

Editorial Hails ECOWAS Defense Agreement (Editorial; CHAAB, 1 Jun 81).....	57
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## MOROCCO

Government Retreats on Price Increases (AFP, 7 Jun 81).....	59
Boucetta Speech at Islamic Conference Session (LE MATIN, 4 Jun 81).....	60
Premier Justifies Saharan Stand to OAU Committee (LE MATIN, 1 Jun 81).....	62
CSSR Minister Interviewed - Trade (LE MATIN, 3 Jun 81).....	66
Guinean Mining Minister Visits (LE MATIN, 24 May 81).....	68

Saudi-Moroccan Committee's Annual Meeting Reviews Cooperation (LE MATIN, 3 Jun 81).....	69
Briefs	
Loan From Czechoslovakia	72
PERSIAN GULF AREA	
Briefs	
Indian Power Projects	73
QATAR	
French Envoy Interviewed by Qatari Television (QNA, 12 Jun 81).....	74
SUDAN	
Briefs	
Air Defense Systems	75
SULTANATE OF OMAN	
Briefs	
Government Appointment	76
TUNISIA	
UK Official Comments on Talks With Mzali (L'ACTION, 20 May 81).....	77
CP Leader on Prospects of Return to Democracy (Mohamed Harmel Interview; L'UNITA, 23 May 81).....	78
Parliamentary Elections Set for 1 November (APP, 19 Jun 81).....	80
Explosion, Fire Reported in Soviet Ship Berthed in Tunisia (TAP, 12 Jun 81).....	81
Briefs	
Groups Seek to Register	82
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	
Briefs	
Dubai's Export Increase Cited	83
Oil Production	83

## WESTERN SAHARA

Premier Haila Results of OAU Committee Session (EL MOUDJAHID, 2 Jun 81).....	84
Communique Cited on Morocco's Expansionism (APS, 8 Jun 81).....	85
Communique on Delegation's Finnish Visit Cited (EL MOUDJAHID, 24 May 81).....	86

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

TUNISIAN-KUWAITI TALKS HELD ON OIL INDUSTRY COOPERATION

LD051307 Tunis L'ACTION in French 23 May 81 p 5

[Unattributed report: "Tunisia-Kuwait: Agreement in Oil Prospecting Sphere"]

[Text] A Tunisian-Kuwaiti working session was held at the National Economy Ministry yesterday afternoon, National Economy Minister Abdelaziz Lasram and Kuwaiti Oil Minister Shaykh al-Khalifah as-Sabah were in the chair.

The two delegations noted with satisfaction the development of cooperation between the two countries in the economic sphere. They agreed on the need to strengthen this cooperation by encouraging investments in joint projects, especially chemical projects connected with phosphate processing. They also agreed on the principle of multidimensional cooperation in the sphere of oil prospecting and exploitation within a framework of either bilateral or unilateral ventures.

Furthermore, they decided to intensify cooperation between the two countries in the spheres of the exchange of experts in the field of manpower specializing in oil exploitation and refinement and of manpower specializing in the chemical industry.

The question of Tunisia's proposed membership of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries [OAPEC] was also discussed during the meeting. With reference to this, 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah suggested that this question be submitted at that organization's next meeting.

Two cooperation agreements providing for the acquisition by the Kuwaiti Petro Chemical Industry Company of some of the stock of the Gafsa Chemical Industries Company and of the Draa Ouertan Phosphate Project Research Company in Kef Governorate were signed.

Mr Abdelaziz Lasram thanked his Kuwaiti guest for his willingness to develop Tunisian-Kuwaiti cooperation. He stated that this cooperation has recently been given new impetus and that, as a result, it now matches Tunisia's own development rate. He also emphasized the multidimensional nature of this cooperation.

The minister referred to Kuwait's experience in the oil sphere and emphasized Tunisia's desire to profit from it.

The Kuwait oil minister emphasized the excellence of the relations between the two countries and expressed the hope that Tunisian-Kuwait cooperation will further increase and develop.

CSO: 4519/9

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

SHIPPING ROUTE TO BE ESTABLISHED LINKING MOROCCO, SAUDI ARABIA

LD120941 Casablanca LE MATIN in French 2 Jun 81 p 3

[MAP report: "Imminent Opening of Moroccan-Saudi Sea Transport Service"]

[Excerpt] Casablanca--Trade and Industry Minister Azeddine Guessous arrived Sunday evening at Casablanca's Mohammed V Airport after attending the proceedings of the Saudi-Moroccan Joint Committee in Jidda.

In a statement to the press Azeddine Guessous said that the committee "was formed on the initiative of King Hassan II and his brother King Khalid with a view to enabling the two countries' leaders to assess bilateral relations in all fields and to provide the necessary support to these relations."

Having stressed the Saudi people's and government's respect for King Hassan II, the minister said:

"We noted with satisfaction the continuous development of our relations with Saudi Arabia in the cultural, technological cooperation, artistic and cultural heritage fields.

"However," he added, "we noted that bilateral economic relations have not yet reached the anticipated level because," he explained, "these relations are at present limited to the export of citrus fruits to Saudi Arabia and the import of energy products from that country, which does not constitute a major element capable of developing these relations."

In this connection, Mr Guessous stressed, the state has taken several measures to create an atmosphere likely to impart a new thrust to these relations.

"The prime obstacle constituted by sea transport," he said, "will be resolved in the coming weeks with the opening of a sea transport service between Morocco and Saudi Arabia. The second obstacle is the lack of contacts between the two countries' businessmen. In this connection," he explained, "it has been decided that Moroccan and Saudi businessmen must exchange visits and that investment days must be organized for Saudi investors to provide them with all the necessary information and to present them with investment plans within the framework of economic cooperation between the countries."

CSO: 4519/9

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

LIBYA TIES REPORTEDLY HINGE ON POLISARIO AID END

NC181659 Paris AFP in English 1636 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Rabat, 18 Jun (AFP)--Morocco would not have agreed to restore diplomatic links with Tripoli unless King Hassan II received assurances from Libyan leader Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi on an end to Libyan aid for Polisario Front guerrillas in the Western Sahara, government circles said here today. Their comments followed a surprise announcement yesterday by a Libyan envoy here.

Sources in these circles expressed great satisfaction about the announcement which comes ahead of next week's Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit of heads of state and government in the Kenyan capital Nairobi.

Morocco severed diplomatic ties with Libya in April last year, 3 days after Libya formally recognised the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (SDAR), proclaimed by Polisario guerrillas fighting Morocco for control of the Western Sahara.

Morocco and Mauritania divided the phosphate-rich territory between themselves under an agreement with Madrid nearly 6 years ago. Morocco took over Mauritania's share in 1979, when Nouakchott renounced all claims to the territory.

Sources here said the Libyan envoy who announced the move, Colonel Mas'ud 'Abd al-Hafiz, is commander of the Sebha Military Region in central Libya, on the transit route for Libyan supplies both for Polisario guerrillas harboured by Algeria and for Tripoli's allies in Chad.

CSO: 4500/6

KARMAL RUMORED TO BE RETIRING

Paris LE MONDE in French 29 May 81 p 3

[Text] Asia. Afghanistan. In an attempt to put an end to the struggles between factions in the regime, Karmal will shortly quit the position of prime minister.

The sixth plenary session of the Popular Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA), in power in Kabul, decided, after being in session for the last few days, to defer until the beginning of June the appointment of a new prime minister, it was learned from diplomatic sources in New Delhi on Wednesday 27 May, reports the AFP [French Press Agency]. Babrak Karmal, who now holds the offices of head of the party, of the state, and of the government, recently announced his intention of being relieved of the last mentioned office. Belonging himself to the dominant faction in the PDPA--the Parcham (flag)--he would thus permit the appointment of a member of the rival Khalq (people) faction to the position of prime minister in order to facilitate a reconciliation between the two groups which have been in confrontation for several months. It seems that this reconciliation constitutes the dominant pre-occupation of the Afghan president's Soviet advisors. According to Western sources, several former Khalq ministers, imprisoned in Pul-i-Charki, were taken to Kabul on May 20, where they met with Karmal for three hours in the presence of the ambassador of the USSR.

Moreover, Assadullah Sarvari, former vice prime minister and a very influential member of the Khalq faction, set aside and appointed in July 1980 ambassador to Mongolia, has returned to Kabul.

In New Delhi, some observers believe that the office of prime minister may be awarded either to the present minister of communications, Aslam Ali Watanjar, or to the minister of internal affairs, Syed Mohammed Golabzoi or perhaps to the present vice prime minister, His Highness Kistmand who would be Moscow's choice.

At all events, the power struggle between the two branches of the party in power continues. If the same information received in the Indian capital is to be believed, at the same time as he appointed some Khalq ministers, Karmal secretly promoted purges of elements of that faction in the army and administration. Furthermore, 21 members of the Parcham have been killed in Kabul since the beginning of May. An armed confrontation even took place during the second week of the month inside the presidential palace, claims the UPI agency, and one of Karmal's bodyguards was killed.



Moreover, the government is embroiled in ongoing difficulties "in the field." In a telegram dated in Kabul, the Polish press agency PAP describes Afghanistan as "an immense battleground" and the capital as "a well-guarded fortress." "All the main cities" as well as "the majority of roads linking them" are in the control of the regime but the largest part of the country constitutes "a virtual no man's land," since the "revolutionary authorities" in fact control only 25 percent of the territory and the "rebels" only 10 percent. Quoting government sources, the Polish agency's special correspondent affirms that "the rebel army" now has a total strength of 30,000 "soldiers," while the "underground network of antigovernment conspirators" would number 20,000 to 30,000 men. In these conditions, again writes PAP, the "civil war could soon reach new heights."

Moreover, a French journalist, Patrick Forestier, who has just been in Kandahar, the second most important city in the country, reports that the position of the government and Soviet forces has improved little despite the fact that armored cars occupy the center of the city; "all the outskirts are in the hands of the freedom fighters," declared the observer, adding: "On the defensive during the day, the underground forces take the offensive at nightfall. They number at least 5,000 in Malladjat, 1.5 kms from the center, and are well equipped with arms, in particular with antitank rocket launchers. The occupying forces are playing a game of cat and mouse, and neither side is able to secure a permanent advantage."

9824

CSO: 4900/33



SETBACKS PLAGUE SOVIET-KARMAL ALLIANCE

Clash of Ministers

Quetta BALUCHISTAN TIMES in English 1 Jun 81 p 4

[Text] London, May 31: The conflict between Parcham and Khalq factions of 'Afghanistan's ruling communist party has gained further momentum and spread to the lower rungs of both the groups.

On May 28, in a northern locality of Kabul city 'Khair Khana,' a bloody encounter between Parchamis and Khalqis took place as a result of which one person was killed and three others were injured. The killed belonged to the Khalq faction.

The faction between two groups has intensified following the clash between them which took place a few days back in the Presidential Palace.

Latest reports say that during the clash among the Cabinet members taking place in the Presidential Palace 'Khana-e-Khalq,' two ministers had been injured, including Mr Aslam Watanyar and Syed Gulabzai of Khalq faction. Mr Aslam Watanyar was seen in bandages by the eye witnesses.--AAP

Financial Drain for USSR

Karachi DAWN in English 3 Jun 81 p 3

[Text] Lahore, June 2: Russia is spending a huge amount of dollar 18 million per day in Afghanistan for its war activities against Afghanistan and so far 30,000 Russian troops have been killed and 80,000 wounded by Afghan Mujahideen.

At present, the total number of Russian forces in Afghanistan is over one hundred thousand.

This was stated here today by a senior Afghanistan Air Force officer who preferred to be kept unidentified.

The Afghan Air Force officer had come to Pakistan very recently by escaping from a torture cell in Kabul.--PPI

### Heavy Casualties

Karachi BUSINESS RECORDER in English 7 Jun 81 p 3

[Text] New Delhi, June 6--A Soviet-Afghan government assault force in Central Afghanistan has suffered 25 per cent casualties and retreated bruised and bloodied from thousands of counter-attacking insurgents and villagers, including women, a delayed report from Kabul said on Friday night.

The fighting turned the Ghorband Valley, 90 kilometers (54 miles) northwest of Kabul, into a graveyard of Russians and pro-Soviet Afghans, said the information from a Kabul source who in the past has been accurate.

It estimated that 300 of the 1,200 Soviet troops and Afghan Communist militia who entered the valley in mid-May were killed and more than 200 Russian and government tanks and other vehicles were destroyed. Insurgents and civilian casualties were not given.

The latest report was not independently confirmed but diplomatic sources have mentioned fighting in Ghorband Valley.

The attack force, trying to push westward to insurgents held Samian province, was cut off and surrounded on May 16 by insurgent band who blew up bridges and commanded the mountaintops an earlier report from Kabul said.

The Russians and militia retreated eastward out of the valley on May 27 after several days of battle with up to 10,000 insurgents tribesmen and men and women villagers, some using swords and sticks, Friday's report said.

Another report from Kabul said Soviet forces had unleashed a storm of anger among the Muslim population by destroying the last three large mosques still intact in the rubble villages along the main road from Kabul to Charikar, 70 kilometers (42 miles) to the north.

The mosque apparently were shelled in reprisal for a May 25 rocket attack by guerrillas hiding in a mosque at Kalakan that cost the Russians 10 destroyed trucks and more than 30 killed or wounded soldiers, the report said.

The Kalaan mosque, 28 kilometers (17 miles) north of Kabul and two other mosques were destroyed the following day and this brought retaliation the same night in the form of a guerrillas attack on a convoy from Bagram airbase to Charikar, the report continued.

Protesting destruction of the mosques, thousands of villagers spent the next several days chanting 'Allah-o-Akbar (God is Great)' and shouting their support for the guerrillas, who call themselves Mujahedeen, the account said.

Government and Soviet forces reacted by renewing bombardment of villages along the highway, forcing its closure to traffic, it added. Reports in the past have told of punitive raids along the Kabul-Charikar Highway to discourage villagers from harboring insurgents.--APA

### Unwilling Soviet Moslem Casualty

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 9 Jun 81 p 8

[Text] London; June 8: Shashkin; 19 a Soviet soldier told Mujahideen in the agony of death that he is a Muslim and was brought to the war front under forced recruitment against his will.

Shashkin's head had been smashed by a rolling stone down the hill. Mujahideen found him when they were collecting the bodies of martyred. The young man belonged to Soviet area Ukrain and took part in the encounter with Mujahideen at Qala Kafir in Bad Ghais province a couple of days earlier.

The Mujahideen had blocked the narrow hilly pass with heavy stones. After an aimless fire of a rocket launcher, he left the armoured car and tried to climb up the hill. All of a sudden a heavy stone rolling down the slope crushed his head.

### Karmal Summoned to Moscow

Karachi DAWN in English 11 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] New Delhi, June 10: Afghan President Babrak Karmal paid a five-day secret visit to Moscow beginning June 2, Western diplomatic sources revealed here today.

Quoting evidence from the Afghan capital, the sources said that Mr Karmal was summoned by Soviet leaders for a detailed briefing on the rapprochement moves between the two factions of the ruling Peoples Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

The Afghan President returned to Kabul on June 6.

Kabul's international airport was closed for several hours both days apparently for the VIP aircraft movements.

Further evidence of Mr Karmal's secret absence was the breaking of his diplomatic appointments during the five days and their rescheduling for later.

Assadullah Sarwari, leader of the Khalq faction of the PDPA which is opposed to Karmal Parcham faction, was also summoned to Moscow for consultations, the sources aid.--AFP. [as published]

### Karmal's Bodyguard Killed

Karachi DAWN in English 11 Jun 81 pp 1,2

[Text] New Delhi, June 10: A bodyguard of Afghan leader Babrak Karmal was shot and killed in a clash at the Presidential Palace between rival factions of the country's ruling People's Democratic Party last week, Western diplomatic sources said here today.

The sources, quoting contacts in Kabul, said the shootout occurred on June 1 or 2 in the building now known as the People's Palace in Kabul.

One contact said the bodyguard, a Colonel Mohammad Saleh, was killed when supporters of President Karmal's Parchamist faction and the rival Khalq group fired at each other, the sources said.

The sources said they also had confirmed reports from Kabul that Mr Karmal's parents were flown to the Soviet Union recently. Other contacts said that the wives and children of Mr Karmal and his brother Baryalai had also gone to Moscow.

The sources said this had led to speculation that the rival party factions feared further personal attacks and in-fighting.

The sources said that both groups seemed no nearer agreement on the appointment of a new Prime Minister and other changes in the Soviet-backed Government announced by Mr Karmal in April.

President Karmal, who is now also Prime Minister and heads the Afghan Revolutionary Council, said then that a new Prime Minister should be named.

/The sources said at least four party workers were reported to have been assassinated in Kabul last week, three of them on the night of June 3./ [in boldface]

One of the victims was named as Said Zahir, recently appointed party representative for Islamic Affairs in the Jamal Mena section of the city, the sources said.

#### Mujahideen's Attack

The sources said that Mujahideen attacked a civilian transport centre on the outskirts of Kabul on June 8 and set off six bombs.

The bombs caused fires in two buildings, the sources said.

The diplomatic sources said firing was heard on five nights in Kabul last week.

An elementary school was burned by the Mujahideen in the Qulachar suburb of the city on the night of June 2/3 following a one-hour gunbattle with security forces, the sources said.

Six Afghan soldiers were reported killed in an attack in the same area of Kabul on June 5, the sources added.

#### Bus Hijacked

Other sources reported that a bus carrying Soviet and Afghan women, who were sightseeing in Karizmir province, 20 kilometres north of Kabul, was hijacked presumably by Mujahideen last week. The bus was later found abandoned. Bodies of four of the women, three Afghans and one Russian, were recovered from the vehicle. There was no trace of the other passengers.

MINISTER OF MINES DENOUNCES U.S. IMPERIALISM

Havana GRANMA in English 17 May 81 p 12

[Article by Luis M. Arce]

[Text]

"I FEEL that the work of the 2nd Congress of Third World Economies has been very useful for those countries and regions involved in the struggle against imperialism in order to come up with effective measures to facilitate the economic development of the most backward nations."

So said Ismail Danish, minister of mines and industry and a member of the Central Committee of the Popular Democratic Party and the Revolutionary Council of Afghanistan, in an interview with GRANMA.

He added that the Congress was also an effective means to further understanding among people from different countries, especially in the Third World.

Danish commented that Fidel's speech was exhaustive and showed a way out of the problems of the Third World.

"This Congress allowed me to visit Cuba, something I had been wanting to do for a long time. Our government, people and Party have great regard for the heroic Cuban people, their Revolution and its success."

"Now that the Revolution has been victorious in my country, the relations between the peoples of Cuba and Afghanistan have become friendly due to a new feeling," said Danish, who added that it was thanks to the revolutionary victory in his country that he had the opportunity to participate in a congress of this kind.

Regarding the situation in his country, he said that the Afghan Revolution was part of the world revolutionary process. It's stressed that

U.S. imperialism is trying, as it has done with other revolutions, to create problems for the Afghan Revolution in order to prevent its consolidation.

"The imperialism and the Chinese bourgeoisie have not at all observed our Revolution; they have acted against it," he explained.

The Afghan Revolution still faces difficulties and problems, he continued, but thanks to the solidarity of the progressive peoples of the world it has been possible to halt the deadly plans of imperialism aimed at overthrowing the revolutionary government and replacing it with a reactionary regime.

Thanks to the help we requested from the Soviet Union and the peoples of the system now headed by Mikhail Gorbachev, we have saved our Revolution, our independence and the

territorial integrity of our country. Now we are a complete master of the country, the counter-revolutionaries have been defeated, the main counter-revolutionary centers and groups have been destroyed. Now they have no support from the people, they have shifted tactics and resorted to terrorism, sabotage and the murder of persons.

"The struggle is difficult. It takes a long time to completely defeat counter-revolution, but, gradually speaking, we control the entire country."

"We have faith that our Revolution will be successful in all respects."

"We are that, with the resources we have and the backing of the socialist countries and revolutionary forces all over the world, we will reach our goal," he concluded.

SUCCESSSES CLAIMED FOR REENLISTMENT CAMPAIGN

Soldiers Extend

Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 4 Jun 61 p 1

[Text]

KABUL, June 4 (Bakhtar).— Four hundred and fifty soldiers from the eighth division, central army command, have voluntarily applied for extension of their military service until the counter-revolutionary elements are totally annihilated.

In a meeting held on this occasion, the soldiers expressed readiness to protect the territorial integrity, national independence and gains of the Saur Revolution, especially its new phase.

A group of 47 youth have, meanwhile, applied to the military commissariate of Kabul recently, and registered their names for joining voluntarily into the ranks of the Armed Forces.

During the registration ceremony, the youth pledged to "defend the gains of the revolution and protect the territorial integrity of Afghanistan till the last drop of their blood."

Religious scholars, clergyman and elders of the Jalalabad, Khoshiany, Sor-khroad and Momand Dara districts of the Nangarhar province, in a meeting yesterday at the conference hall of the governorate, welcomed the new military draft law.

They pledged to explain the "progressive aims of the party and the Government" to the residents of the district.

CLERGY'S ROLE

The Governor explained the "humanitarian policy of party and the Government" and talked on the "useful role of the clergy in explaining of the aims of the new phase of the Saur Revolution."

In response, Mawlawi Ghulam Hussain, Mawlawi Gul, and Qari Mohammad Yaseen supported the Government and welcomed the new draft law.



Clergymen, elders and intelligentsia of party precinct 3, principals, teachers and students of boys' schools of the Kabul city also welcomed the Vast National Fatherland Front. The function was held by the party primary organisation of the general department of the boys' schools at the Esteghal auditorium.

Mawlana Abdurrahman welcomed the front and said: "The people, according to the law, has responsibility for defence of the homeland, and they should defend it until their last breath."

A similar function was held by the clergymen and a large number of the residents of Borkh village of the Aqcha district, Jauzjan province, at the municipal hall.

Teachers and the staff of the Kandahar schools and the educational department, in a gathering at the governorate hall, reaffirmed their solidarity in implementation of the Government's policy in the education sector.

Abdul Samad Ashar member of the RC, spoke on the "glorious objectives of the party and the Go-

vernment "and appreciated the teachers' discharge of duties."

Army officers, soldiers and residents of the Lasho Joain district of the Farah province, recently in a gathering supported the decisions of the fifth plenum of the PDPA CC.

Thousands of residents of the Rodat district, Nangarhar province, called on the Governor and voiced their "full support for the party and the Government in striving to build a new prosperous society in Afghanistan."

#### Speech by Chief of Staff

Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 6 Jun 81 p 1

[Text]

KABUL, June 6 (Bakhtar).—To welcome the continuation of military service extensions, soldiers of military division no. 8 held a grand function at the command headquarters Thursday.

The Chief of General staff, the commander of the Central Garrison, and the commander of the 8th division spoke on the "militant and patriotic decision of the soldiers who have volunteered for continuation of the military service to crush the counter-revolutionaries and the bandits sent from abroad."

A number of soldiers, on behalf of others, spoke on the need to safeguard the gains of the Saur Revolution and its new, evolutionary phase.

#### MISSION

Describing the mission of the soldiers and the patriotic forces under the present conditions, they said, "they were "ready to defend the party and our revolutionary Government and the territorial integrity of the homeland against the conspiracies and ominous plots of imperialism, hegemonist and the regional reaction until the last breath in the struggle of the right against the wrong."

Shahbaz, another soldier, recalled the "treacherous acts of the murderer and terrorist bandits who at the behest of the reaction and imperialism disrupt peaceful life in the country".

He added: "We soldiers will never let any demonic

power to create obstacles in the way of realizing the aspirations of the Saur Revolution."

The function ended with a concert by the radio-TV artistes.

According to another report, soldiers of armoured forces unit no. 15 also held a gathering on the occasion, to voice "readiness for continuation of military service for struggle against the counter-revolutionary bands."

A number of soldiers, on behalf of various units and regiments, speaking on "the conspiracies of the imperialist and chauvinistic agents" pledged readiness to continue the military service. A resolution was issued at the end.

## POLICE

Similar functions were also held on the occasion by the police forces of six security zones of the police command, soldiers of the honorary unit and units nos. 2 and 21.

According to another report, a large number of soldiers, who had completed their military service, voluntarily pledged to the central command to "serve the people and revolution until the last breath in the struggle against the counter-revolutionaries."

Similarly, soldiers of the Internal Affairs Ministry, the headquarters of the revolution defence command and the fourth security region, whose term of service in the

army has ended, also volunteered for extension of the service.

The police soldiers have pledged to the party, the Government and the people of Afghanistan to continue their "relentless struggle in defence of the honour of the homeland, safeguarding the freedom, independence and national sovereignty of the country with every sacrifice against the sworn enemies of the working people of Afghanistan."

Likewise, soldiers of various units of Nangarhar military division no. 2 have also volunteered for extension of military service "until the full elimination of the enemies of the people and homeland, the lackeys of imperialism exported from abroad."

## Praise for Army

Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 7 Jun 81 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text]

The decision of a large number of soldiers belonging to different military units to voluntarily serve in the army until the counter-revolutionaries are totally wiped out is a manifestation of the patriotism and heroism of the young people of Afghanistan and their awareness of the present situation in their homeland.

Meetings are held not only in the army divisions but also in different parts of various provinces where

the young elements and the patriotic people of the country express their readiness to voluntarily continue to perform military service in order to protect the national independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and safeguard the gains of Saur Revolution.

In some of the meetings and functions held in this connection religious scholars, clergymen and elders address the audience.



ce on the gains of Saur Revolution and the activities which are being carried out by the party and DRA Government in the interest of the large masses of the working people of Afghanistan. The new military law which is drafted, approved and enforced by the DRA Government has provided all facilities for the army men during their service in the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The number of soldiers of revolution is growing and the youths join the Saur Revolution defence groups to fight the counter-revolutionaries and mercenaries sent into Afghanistan by the imperialists to kill our Muslim people including children and women.

Afghans have proved their heroism and patriotism against the British colonialism in the course of their history. They have gallantly fought foreign domination intended to undermine the national independence of the country.

The people of Afghanistan are now fully convinced that whatever the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and DRA Government do is in their benefit of the country.

The youth and army have taken great part in defending the lofty national interests and the gains achieved by the Saur Revolution especially its new evolutionary phase

which saved the revolution, the homeland and the people from the clutch of US imperialism reflected in the person of Amin.

It was in fact the armed forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan which helped the Saur Revolution triumph under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

The desperate attempts of the imperialists, headed by the US and its allies the Chinese Hegemonism and reaction of the region, to bring the Saur Revolution and its hard-won gains to failure have endangered the peace and security of the region and disturbed the peaceful life of the hard working peoples of this part of the world.

The US imperialism and its allies are in fact trying their best to put into effect the military and political designs they have worked out to dominate the world and revive the old and outmoded policy of exploitation and oppression of the people struggling for their economic and political liberation.

The soldiers who are prepared to continue with their military service voluntarily until the full annihilation of the enemies of Saur Revolution and the bandits carrying out terroristic and subversive activities in the free and revolutionary Afghanistan have pledged to fight the enemy until the last

drop of their blood. They have declared that the safeguarding of the national honours of their country is their sacred national duty.

Our soldiers are fully aware of the mischievous designs of imperialism and reaction not only in the region but also all over the world.

It should be pointed out that under the pretext of the so-called Afghanistan-issue the US military arms shipments to Pakistan are escalating. Under the Pakistan military build-up programme American and Chinese arms are handed over to Afghan counter-revolutionaries and the mercenaries in order to topple the rule of the progres-

sive regime in the democratic Republic of Afghanistan under such circumstances the people of Afghanistan especially the young elements deem it their sacred duty to defend their homeland and fight the enemies who are killing the innocent people and burn crops, private and public properties and disrupt communications and transportation in Afghanistan.

The decision of the servicemen and soldiers to voluntarily continue with their term of service in the army has been warmly welcomed and supported by the patriotic and democratic forces and the entire people of Afghanistan. This move will of course consolidate the gains of Saur Revolution.

#### Division Meetings

Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 8 Jun 81 p 4

[Text]

KABUL, June 8 (Bakhtar).— Grand meetings were held by the officers and men of 203 Mahtab Qala and 233 Muradat divisions to express their readiness to voluntarily continue their military service until the total annihilation of the enemies of the revolution.

At these meetings, the speakers denounced the intervention of imperialism headed by US imperialism, Chinese hegemonism and Pakistan militarists and la-

uded the national and historical mission of the soldiers in rebuffing the enemies.

In resolutions adopted at the meetings, the soldiers expressed their decision not to leave the military service 'until the last pockets of the saboteurs and counter-revolutionary elements are wiped out.'

The commanders of those divisions and a representative of the fifth party precinct of the Kabul city expressed their appreciation for this bold initiative

of the soldiers in continuing their military services for "crushing the mercenaries who infiltrated from abroad and putting an end to terror in the country."

Similarly, soldiers of educational unit of the Revolution Defence Command, unit no. one of the police, and security zones of the city command of the Kabul province, in a gathering, pledged to continue their service voluntarily until the total elimination of the counter-revolutionaries.

FOREIGN INTERVENTION THREATS ADDRESSED

Washington-Peking 'Fifth Column'

Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 3 Jun 81 p 2

[Article by I. Kovalev]

[Text]

The Afghan issue remains the topic of the day. This region has turned into a testing ground for the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with differing social systems and statesmanship.

One can hardly question the fact that the observance of the principles of peaceful coexistence is a guarantee of peaceful development stability and economic progress. However, in South-West Asia these principles are being violated.

It is true that every state has the right to its own opinion on the developments in a neighbouring state and its set-up. For instance, if the ruling circles in Pakistan and Iran feel adverse to the socio-political system in Afghanistan—that is their own business. And nobody is going to press upon them any other views, which could be regarded as interference in internal affairs.

But it happens that loathing for a neighbouring state's system may grow into practical inimical actions infringing upon its sovereignty. These are taking place in regard to Afghanistan.

Under some other circumstances such actions could have been treated as siling bilateral relations. But not now when the United States and its allies are all-out to undermine detente and aggravate confrontation. In these conditions the states involved in the undeclared war against Afghanistan virtually add up to the worsening of the international climate.

**EXPLOITED**

In the meantime, the Afghan issue is exploited not only for whipping up animosity towards Afghanistan but also for consolidating the political and military positions of Western states and China in the region. Those who contribute to

this effort are mere weapons in the hands of Washington.

One may wonder why Washington? Because, as far as organization of Afghan counter-revolution is concerned, all traces, in the final analysis, lead to Washington, or to be more exact, to the Central Intelligence Agency. Even the bosses from the White House who have recently made public their support for bandits, do not conceal the fact.

It turns out that in Pakistan and Iran Afghan counter-revolutionaries have been rallied into a sort of the CIA's "fifth column" and not a small one, numbering tens of thousands of armed people rather hard to manage. Indeed, the Afghan riff-raff brings lots of trouble to the Pakistani and Iranian authorities.

In Pakistan they are known as marauders, looters and tyrants. In Iran they are engaged in the law-forbidden smuggling business and drugs sales. So far, we witness the spontaneous phenomena caused by inner inclinations of those whom the construction of a just society in Afghanistan with equal rights for all makes sick.

But what if this "fifth column" will be purposefully used by Washington or Peking against the Pakistani or Iranian population? Indicative in

this respect is a France Presse remark: "The United States and China have agreed to carry out concerted but parallel political courses in regard to relationships between Pakistan and Afghanistan". Should one infer that Islamabad is no longer an architect of Pakistani policies and Pakistan has ceased to influence in any way the development in the region?

It is no secret that there are forces in Pakistan and Iran which are inimical to national unity and in unison with the hired Afghan "fifth column" they may prove rather effective in the hands of imperialist and Peking subversive services.

Quite obviously, Iran will be seriously endangered if Pakistan falls a victim to the short-sightedness of its current leaders and American military bases are deployed on Pakistani territory. The Iranian rulers pointed out that their country's anti-imperialist positions stir up fury on the part of the American administration and the Western imperialist circles are plotting to overthrow the current regime in Iran.

#### NO FANTASY

The cited reflections are no fantasy but a sober insight into the sentiments towards Afghanistan. The crux of the matter has been aptly gr-

asped by influential Times of India: Washington is after disrupting the settlement process in connection with the Afghan issue, and disencouraging the withdrawal of the Soviet troops from that country so that the West will have the pretext for keeping the tension high. This is a dangerous line.

But there is another, reasonable way towards reviving peaceful good-neighbourly relations in the area through negotiations.

Speaking at the meeting dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet government in Georgia, Leonid Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and President of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said: "An agreement on political settlement would make it possible to establish, in accord with the Afghan side, time limits and an order of withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

Non-resumption of intervention against Afghanistan must be reliable and guaranteed. Troops could be withdrawn step by step as the agreements reached and translated into reality. Things are held back, first of all, by the stubborn refusal of the Pakistani leaders to come to terms with Afghanistan and to stop interfering in its affairs". (APN)

## Chinese-Pakistani Collusion

Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 4 Jun 81 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] The industrious people of Afghanistan who have staged a social revolution in their life have been faced with various conspiracies of the imperialists, notably the United States and the Chinese Chauvinism and the Pakistan militarism.

The imperialist and reactionary forces are making all desperate attempts to bring to failure the triumphant Saur Revolution in Afghanistan.

It is now clear to all the peoples of the world that an undeclared war has been launched by the imperialists, headed by the United States and its allies, against the party, government and the people of Afghanistan. This undeclared war is carried out by the counterrevolutionaries and mercenaries who are trained and armed in the land of Pakistan.

With this undeclared war imperialism wants to undermine and endanger our national independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity, and thus bring the free and revolutionary Afghanistan under the domination of colonialism and imperialism in order to serve their own political, military and economic aims in this part of the world.

Since the victory of Saur Revolution and especially its new evolutionary phase there have been close contacts and cooperation between Pakistan, China and the United States against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The exchange of high delegations between these countries is the clear indication of the fact that the peace and security of our region are getting endangered and the tension created by the provocative actions and subversive activities of the enemies of Saur Revolution is mounted helping the situation in this part of the world to deteriorate.

The official four-day visit of Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang to Pakistan has political and military purposes, posing danger to peace and security of all the peoples living in this region.

The Chinese arms shipment to Pakistan and the cooperation between the two countries are rapidly growing and expanding against the interest of the peoples of the region. Pakistan has already stepped its attempts to set up atomic establishments in a move to produce its own nuclear weapons. Cooperation between Po-

king and Islamabad is growing in the nuclear field. Secret talks which are now going on between the Chinese and Pakistani leaders on military cooperation between the two countries is a cause of great concern for the countries of the region.

The Pakistan military build-up by China and the US imperialism has been denounced by the working people of the region in general and those of Pakistan in particular.

Plans for building one more strategic highway parallel to the Karakorum road is a cause of concern to India which is being guided in its foreign policy by the principles of non-alignment, friendship and cooperation with all countries.

India is also concerned by the growing build-up of Chinese military potential in Tibet on the frontiers with India.

Moreover, China is reported to have deployed ground-to-air missiles in places of strategic importance along its border with India.

The nuclear aid extended by China to Pakistan will soon enable Pakistan to produce its own nuclear bomb. It is expected that the first nuclear test of Pakistan will take place inside China near Tibet.



What is of greater concern to the party, government and people of Afghanistan is that scheduled tour of the Chinese Premier of the camps where terrorists and Afghan counterrevolutionaries are trained and armed under the instructions of Chinese, US and Pakistani advisers. The terrorists are sent into Afghanistan with Chinese, American and Pakistani made arms to kill the innocent people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and create obstacles against the onmarch of Saur Revolution.

We regret deeply that the Chinese leaders in collusion with the US and Pakistani authorities are deeply involved in making provocations against the progressive regime established in country under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

China is deliberately cooperating with the US imperialism to get its expansionist designs implemented in the South-West Asia on the one hand and help the United States put into effect its political and military plans in our region on the other. The visit of Chinese Premier to Pakistan will undoubtedly step up the Chinese military aid to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries.

This is an obvious act of hostility towards the working people of Afghanistan who have resolved to build the new society where democracy, progress and social justice would prevail.

The DRA Government is following a policy of peaceful coexistence with its neighbouring countries. But it is fully prepared to ward off any aggression which is aimed at undermining the national independence and national sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

SOVIETS PUSH OFFENSIVE IN SOUTH HELMAND

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 12 Jun 81 p 7

[Text] London; June 11: The Soviets have captured five subdivisional headquarters in the southern part of Helmand province killing thousands of civilians by indiscriminate firing and bombing.

The bloody fighting continued for 20 days. Thousands of maltreated and looted Afghan refugees including hundreds of wounded are reaching Quetta city and different parts of Chaghi district in Pakistan.

The sub-divisions lying south of Kandahar-Herat road including Nad Ali-Marjah Nawa Barakzai Derveshan and Khan Washin came under attack by Soviets in middle of May. The Soviets had the benefit of summer to take control of the plains and desert areas. The areas had been in the Mujahideen's occupation since February despite the fact that these were unsuitable for guerilla activities.

The northern hilly terrains including Dughren Musa Qala Nauzad and Mian Joi are still in Mujahideen's control.

The Agency Afghan Press Quetta office reports that in this extraordinarily major offensive the Soviets used helicopters in airdropping troops, tanks and armoured vehicles. They were also reinforced from the Kandahar airport.

The skirmishes are still continuing in the surroundings in spite of the occupation of the five towns. The Jamiat-i-Islami Mujahideen with the help of other organizations are putting up stiff resistance.--AAP.

CSO: 4600/16

VARIOUS INITIATIVES TAKEN TO BOLSTER ECONOMY

Soviet Project for Nangahar

Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 3 Jun 81 p 1

[Text]

KABUL, June 3 (Bakhtar)—A contract for the purchase of tools and equipment needed by the Nangarhar valley development project was concluded between the DRA and the Soviet Union here yesterday.

According to this contract, the Soviet Union

will provide tools and equipment for the project worth 20,18817 roubles.

Similarly, a protocol of preparing the map and design of this technical project, and seven stations for mechanized agriculture project worth 271,500 dollars was concluded between the two countries.

Loans for Housing

Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 3 Jun 81 p 3

[Text]

"The Mortgage and Construction Bank, in order to provide a facility to those in need of financial help, gave as credit, a sum of Afs 44.9 million in 1359 for construction of residential houses and completion of half-finished buildings. The recipients of this credit include, Government officials, army officers, workers, state wage-earners, and retired state officials and officers. They are to

pay an interest of 8 per cent yearly. The figure show an increase of 12.4 million afs or 37.62 per cent in comparison to the credit extended by the bank during the previous year."

Stating this in an interview to the Kabul New Times, Faiz Mohammad, President of the Mortgage and Construction Bank, said: "During 1359, a number of our compatriots, some of



whom were in urgent need of constructing new houses and others in need of repairing or completing their half-finished residential quarters, applied for credits to the bank. The number of the applicants for the bank's credit reached 1240, and they have obtained their credits on the basis of conditions and terms of the bank."

The credits given by the bank is of three categories. The first category is given on the basis of the real needs of the applicant and ranges from Af. 30,000 to 50,000 and by the completion of the repayment period, that of course takes place in installments, the applicant can receive the second credit for completion of his building. The second credit reaches around Af. 80,000. The credit extended by the bank is in full accord with the requirement of the applicants and the bank management sincerely tries to see that, on the one hand, the stricter needs of the people are fulfilled and, on the other hand, that they are in a position economically to repay their debts on time. Comparing the number of applicants for the bank's credit in the year 1350 with the previous years, it is apparent that a larger number of people have applied and received unprecedented credits.

"The management of the Mortgage and Construction Bank", Faiz Mohammad added, "are happy that they were able to provide the necessary credits to the 1,240 applicants in a single year and had to a great extent solved the housing difficulties of this many people." The management of the bank hopes to further expand its services to the compatriots and provide them still greater and reasonably easy term credits.

Meanwhile, during the same period last year, the bank has been able to collect a sum of Af. 28.33 million from the people and institutions who owe the bank, through the monthly installments.

The huge increase in the extension of credits to the individuals and the simultaneous increase in the collection of the bank's credits from the individuals in the year 1350 is in itself a good sign of greater efforts exerted by the Bank staff.

The Construction and Mortgage Bank, in the same period last year, provided ample facility to the needy and deserving compatriots and also organised repairing and painting of a number of state buildings. This include, painting and repairing of the Kabul Museum build-

ing, repairing and painting of the stores of the Food Procurement Department, a number of buildings belonging to the Ministry of Information and Culture, repairing and painting of the Stor Palace of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, some buildings belonging to the Ministry of Finance and the earlier used buildings of the Government Monopoly.

This large-scale activity is unprecedented in the history of the bank and is a sign of the firm resolve of the bank to expand its allround services to its clients. Also, during the same period, considerable gains have been made by the bank in collection of the money owed earlier to the bank by individuals and organisations which had been due for years.

"The more we are able to collect our credits from individuals and institutions, the better can we serve our compatriots in provision of further credits", the bank President said.

The staff of the bank are at present busy evaluating the bank's profits and losses. "When all the data will have been collected, the income and the expenditure of the bank in the form of a balance sheet will be made known to the public", Faiz Mohammad said.

## Credits for Farm Mechanization

Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 4 Jun 81 p 3

[Text]

"The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, in pursuance of its progressive policy which envisages allround development and expansion of its services to the toilers of the country, has extended necessary assistance through its state organs to the peasants and agricultural cooperatives throughout the country."

Stating this, a spokesman of the Agriculture Development Bank told the Kabul New Times: "The Government, on the basis of its agricultural policy, which envisage mechanisation of agriculture in the country, and in an effort to encourage the peasants and the cooperative members to boost production of crops, has extensively provided them financial and material assistances. Most important, the Government tries with mechanisation and by providing other assistances to the peasants and the cooperatives, to prepare the ground for self-sufficiency".

For realisation of this objective, a contract was recently concluded between the authorities of the Agriculture Development Bank of the DRA and the representative of the Soviet Tractor export company in Moscow for the purchase of 200 tractors of the "MTZ-52 Byelorussia" type under easy terms.

The total cost of the 200 tractors along with its accessories has been \$1,501,950 or Afs 75,097,500 financed from the credit of the Da Afghanistan Bank extended to the Agriculture bank. The tractors will be delivered to Afghanistan at the third and fourth quarter of 1981 at the Torgundi Port.

It is planned, the spokesman added, that the purchased tractors would be made available to the peasants and cooperatives by purchase or on credit in the Ghazni, Kandahar, Orzgan, Helmand, Farah, Nيمروزه, Herat, Balkh, Kunduz, Takhar, Faryab, Baghlan, Samangan, Parwan, Nangarhar and Paktia provinces.

In addition, the bank intends to distribute this year some other agricultural implements and machineries to the peasants and cooperatives which include Ferguson and Escort tractors along with their accessories, trailers, a variety of water pumps, all worth Afs 91,400,000.

These machineries and implements will be given on easy loan terms taking into account the repayment ability of the peasants and cooperatives.

The spokesman said that "as in most developing countries the peasants do not have the capability of providing the primary materials and machineries, them-

selves. Therefore, the state is obliged to provide them with the farm implement and other needed materials in cash or credit."

#### **PRACTICAL**

In Afghanistan, 95 per cent of the population is engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry. The peasants in this country, as in many others, are unable to procure their farm implements or other agricultural materials themselves.

The Government, in order to boost agricultural production and raise the standard of living of the peasants and finally to strengthen the national economy, has undertaken some practical and constructive plans in the field of agriculture in the country.

As a part of this plan, the Government has instructed the concerned organs to provide, to the peasants and cooperatives, all the possible assistance. These include, banking credit, machineries on credit, chemical fertilisers, improved wheat seeds, credits for better upkeep of animals, gardening, irrigation facilities, digging of deep wells and ordinary wells, procurement of waterpumps, marketing credits, facility to open letters of credit, bank saving and many other facilities for the gradual and speedy mechanisation of the country's agriculture.

The spokesman, talking on the evolutionary process of mechanisation of agriculture and its role in the development of other sectors of industry and in raising people's standards of

living and export earnings said: Since utilisation of animals power in ploughing the land has its limitations and one cannot bring under cultivation larger plots of land only using animals, a large chunks of land in this country still remains uncultivated. If tractors and other machinery are used, large plots of land come under cultivation and has an important role in increasing the agricultural production. It should be mentioned that through the use of machinery and farm implement the land can be used for cultivation throughout the year."

"It is natural, that when peasants do not use machines in ploughing their land, they are forced to make use of animals. In such case the peasants have to allocate a part of their land for raising Alfalfa for feeding and upkeep of their animals. When modern machinery are put at their disposal, they will instead use this plot for crop cultivation. Therefore, we find the more, machinery and agricultural facility are being used, the better are the results. For a country like Afghanistan which largely depend on agriculture, mechanisation of agriculture is a must. On the one hand, this increases the general crop output on the other hand, sufficient agricultural materials are available for the development of agro-industry in the country. This will enable the people to prepare more agricultural materials for export to foreign markets", the spokesman added.

## Mobilization of Unions

Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 4 Jun 81 p 4

[Text]

KABUL, June 4 (Bakhtar)—New membership cards of the Family Guidance Association's trade union were distributed in a ceremony yesterday by first Deputy Public Health Minister.

The president of the City Council of Trade Unions of Afghanistan spoke on the need for trade unions and their primary organizations.

Later, the president of the council of representatives of the union presented a report on its activities.

Mohammad Hassan, an employee, described the role of such unions as "useful in removing the difficulties of the comp-

atriots and ~~unitedly~~ serving the society".

He added: "On the basis of our past experience we have always made use of the assistance and sympathy of the union like a compassionate family while seeking help to remove our difficulties. Therefore, we are willing for establishment of further unions all over the country so that all of our compatriots enjoy the benefits of such unions and the opportunity should be provided for them to struggle along with the PDPA and the DRA Government, for realization of the lofty aspirations of the revolution for the flourishing of the homeland".

Out of the 96 employ-

ees of the association, 94 have gained membership of the union.

New membership cards of the trade union of teachers and staff of the Jahan Malaka of Ghazni were distributed on Sunday.

At a function on this occasion at the school, the president of the trade unions of the province explained the role of the unions in "mobilising the workers, employees and other toiling people in building a new society".

Some teachers and staff members expressed "readiness for implementing the gains of the Saur Revolution, especially its new and evolutionary phase."

## Seminar on Motor Transport

Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 7 Jun 81 p 1

[Text]

KABUL, June 7 (Bakhtar)—The first seminar on motor vehicle transport in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was opened here yesterday.

Opening the seminar Sherjan Mazdooryar, Transport and Tourism Minister, read out the fundamental statement and presented a detailed report concerning the activities and plans of the Transport Ministry in this regard.

He said that the development of motor vehicle transport for developing countries in general, and land locked countries in particular, which have many mountains and valleys, are of great importance.

"The decrepit regimes in the past paid no heed to this essential and vital task. Therefore, we are now faced with the shortage of trained personnel, equipment and other ne-

cessary things needed for this purpose", he noted.

He expressed confidence that the deliberations of this seminar will be of great use for the extension and expansion of the motor vehicle transport in the country.

Also speaking on the occasion Dr. Niaz Mohammad Momand head of the economic section of the PDPA CC, said: "The party and state have gained many successes by adopting effective econo-

mic measures in the various fields of national economy including vehicle transport".

Some drivers of state and private transport enterprises expressed their will for "sacrifices in fulfilling their duties and the defence of the gains of the Saur Revolution, especially its new evolutionary phase". They added that they will give all possible cooperation in transporting the necessary primary goods.

A resolution was passed at the end of the seminar.

The seminar was attended by Sultan Ali Kishm-and, Vice-President of the RC and DRA Deputy Prime Minister, Abdul Rashid Arian, Vice-Premier and Justice Minister, some members of the Council of Ministers, Deputy Ministers and high-ranking officials of the transport Ministry, representatives of private and state transport and representatives of the drivers of concerned agencies.

#### Karmal Speech on Motor Transport

Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 8 Jun 81 p 1

[Text]

KABUL, June 8 (Bakhtar)— General Secretary of the PDPA CC, President of the RC and DRA Prime Minister Babrak Karmal received the participants of the first seminar on motor vehicle transport at the RC headquarters yesterday afternoon and drew their attention to their heavy responsibility.

On arrival at the garden of the RC, Karmal was warmly received by the audience with long clapping.

Following the recitation of a few verses from holy Koran and playing of the national anthem, Sher Jan Mazdoor, Transport and Tourism Minister, talked briefly about the results of the seminar. He then requested Karmal to take the floor.

At the outset, Karmal talked of the importance of the motor vehicle transport workers and employees.

Then he dwelt on the destructive and subversive activities of the enemies of the Saur revolution in different areas.

"In every country", he said, "when the revolution of toilers triumphs and the ruling classes and oppressive and exploitative circles are overthrown, the enemies usually stand against the revolutionary forces and create obstacles against its final victory".

#### 'HIGHWAYMEN'

"The enemies of our revolution, in collusion with the imperialism, hegemonism and reaction, have taken a common stand in an unholy front



against the revolutionary and proud country, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan".

"Like pirates, robbers and highwaymen, they carry out inhuman activities in our country", he went on.

"These sworn enemies of our industrious people destroy streets, bridges, and roads and undermine transportation in the country. These are the means which are resorted to by the imperialism and reaction in all the countries where the revolution of toilers triumphs".

"However, our party, state and all the patriotic forces of Afghanistan gallantly struggle in a broad national fatherland front with all power and possibilities available against these bandits and robbers so that a secure life is ensured in our homeland".

Karmal added: "The problems and difficulties of the Ministry of Transport and Tourism are known to the party and Government. Despite these problems, I want all the noble workers and employees of the Ministry of Transport to get united and work more closely, as

a team, and try their best in implementing the results of the first seminar on the motor vehicle transport and exert all their effort in serving the industrious people of Afghanistan and bring to full victory the glorious Saur Revolution and performing their duties honestly and patriotically".

#### EXTERNAL ENEMIES

Touching on the peaceful foreign policy of the revolutionary Government of Afghanistan in solving the differences between countries through peaceful talks, Karmal said: "We are desirous of peace and friendship between the nations of the world and want all disputed issues to get solved through political negotiations. We defend peace and friendship and fight against imperialism, hegemonism and reaction, headed by the United States, China and Pakistan which have launched an undeclared war against our revolution and send bandits and murderers into our country to paralyze transport in our country".

"Today, we are standing at a very sensitive stage of our history", he said.

"History's diktat is the dictate of the will of the free people of Afghanistan, the dictate of the national and democratic revolution of the people of Afghanistan. History dictates that we should bravely and unitedly defend the revolution, the freedom, national independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity of Afghanistan in the light of the Vast National Fatherland Front. At this stage, we have to shoulder great responsibility for operating properly the transportation of the country and fulfilling our sacred duty for removing the obstacles and blocks lying ahead of us".

Several members of the audience talked on behalf of their colleagues and once again pledged to the party and revolutionary Government to refrain from no sacrifice in establishing a transportation system which could cope with the growing needs of the Afghan people. They promised every cooperation in improving the transport affairs in the country.

At the end, gifts of the Ministry of Transport and Tourism were presented to Karmal, who accepted them with thanks.

SPECIAL ATTENTION DEVOTED TO MOSQUE FACILITIES

New Mosque for Pul-e Charki

Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 7 Jun 81 p 2

[Text] Kabul, June 7 (Bakhtar)--The cornerstone of the mosque of the Afghan Construction Unit was laid by Eng Nazar Mohammad, Public Works Minister, last Thursday at the Pule Charkhi industrial area.

The mosque will have room for 330 worshippers.

It will be built at a cost of Afs 1,500,000, to come from the unit's budget.

A large number of the workers of the unit want to take part voluntarily in the construction.

Restoration of Pushkin Minaret

Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 7 Jun 81 p 3

[Text] Restoration work has begun on the 14th-century Tatartup minaret, near the Ossetian village of Elkhotovo.

At first, restorers will straighten the stone tower, and then the famous craftsmen of Uzbekistan, who have discovered how to reproduce the red and glazed brick of which the minaret was originally made, will get to work.

There is documentary evidence to the effect that once there was a big town here, which, however, was destroyed by foreign invaders leaving the stone minaret standing alone at the foot of the mountain.

In his Journey to Arzurum' Pushkin describes the minaret as "this light single minaret is evidence of a vanished settlement which used to be here. The internal staircase still stands. I climbed up it to the landing at the top."

The poet took interest in the mysterious town, and in the legends and traditions linked with it.

In honor of Pushkin's birthday, a literary festival is held early in June every year in the picturesque meadow by the minaret. Pushkin's poetry about the Caucasus is recited at the foot of the mountains. (Tass)

## AFGHANISTAN

### BRIEFS

**GIFTS FROM MONGOLIA**--The People's Republic of Mongolia has bestowed gifts worth 5,700,000 afghanis on the Ministry of Education and Training, which have been accepted with appreciation. Yesterday afternoon, Mr Gandan Daram, charge d'affaires of the embassy of that country in Kabul turned over the documents for the said gifts, consisting of 4,000 pairs of shoes and 2,000 pieces of clothing to Prof Dr Faqir Mohammad Ya'qubi, supervisor of the Ministry of Education and Training. These gifts from the People's Republic of Mongolia were accepted with thanks from the students of the Ministry of Education and Training of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. A spokesman of the said ministry said that these gifts--which included jackets, jumpers, men's shoes, children's shoes, coats, etc--will be distributed to deserving students in the primary and secondary schools. [Text] [Kabul ANIS in Dari 3 Jun 81 p 8]

**PURCHASE OF TECHNICAL EQUIPMENT**--Yesterday morning, the agreement to buy equipment for the Training Center for Radio-Television and Refrigeration Technicians has been concluded between the Ministry of Higher Education and Vocations and the TEKHNNOVA-EKSPORT Firm of the USSR in the Ministry of Higher Education and Vocations. The agreement was signed by the deputy minister of higher education and vocations and the economic advisory deputy of the USSR Embassy in Kabul, and the documents were exchanged. As a result of this agreement, the TEKHNNOVA-EKSPORT Firm will deliver the equipment--amounting to 405,000 rubles--of the said training center over a period of 2 years to the Ministry of Higher Education and Vocations. [Text] [Kabul ANIS in Dari 3 Jun 81 p 8]

CSO: 4665/3



FLN-LCY COMMUNIQUE ON GRICKOV VISIT CITED

LD161437 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 3 Jun 81 pp 1, 3

[APS report: "National Liberation Front-League of Communists of Yugoslavia: Pressing Need to Mobilize all Progressive and Democratic Forces to Safeguard Peace and Security"]

[Text] Algiers—"The two delegations noted with satisfaction that cooperation between the parties and between the two countries' mass, social and professional organizations is being strengthened and extended, thus contributing to the general development of friendly relations between Algeria and Yugoslavia." This is stated in the FLN-LCY [National Liberation Front-League of Communists of Yugoslavia] joint communique released following the 30 May-2 June visit at the FLN's invitation of a Yugoslav delegation headed by LCY Central Committee Presidium member and International Relations Commission President Aleksandar Glickov.

"The successes achieved in this field reflect the determination of both political leaderships to encourage increasingly broad consultation and more fruitful cooperation within the framework of fidelity to the principles laid down during the meetings between Presidents Tito and Boumediene and Tito and Chadli Benjedid," the document adds, explaining that the two delegations confirmed their determination to consolidate and develop cooperation between the parties and countries on the basis of the principles of "independence, equality, noninterference, respect for each party's right to freely pursue its own domestic policy and to choose the paths for the revolutionary transformation of society in accordance with each country's actual conditions.

"Within this framework, they are determined to strengthen and extend all forms of cooperation, especially economic cooperation, and to multiply exchanges between the countries in the quest for "new ways and means of imparting to this cooperation the status of the political relations that exist between Yugoslavia and Algeria."  
[Quotes as published]

With regard to international relations and their deterioration, which reflects the exacerbation of the present situation—which is characterized particularly by the multiplication of hotbeds of tension, interventionism, pressures on and interference in sovereign countries' domestic affairs, the persistence of the economic crisis and the developed countries' political reluctance to accept legitimate transformations in and the necessary democratization of international economic structures and relations—the two sides stressed "the pressing need for a large-scale mobilization of all progressive and democratic forces in all countries in

the struggle to safeguard peace and security, to eliminate hotbeds of tension, to definitively eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racism, to dismantle all foreign bases, to halt the arms race, to resolve conflicts and disputes by peaceful negotiation and to establish a new international economic order."

#### Nonalignment--A Very Dynamic Factor in International Relations

Within this framework, the two sides reassert the nonaligned movement's role and importance as "an independent and particularly dynamic factor in international relations" and express their resolute determination to work jointly against "any attempt to split or weaken the movement, in accordance with its fundamental principles, confirmed at the latest ministers' conference in New Delhi...."

With special reference to the Mediterranean, the LCY and the FLN reassert "the indissoluble nature of European and Mediterranean security and stability."

They express their determination to pursue the joint struggle to transform the Mediterranean into a sea of peace and for broad cooperation among the Littoral countries. Gravely concerned by the present situation in the Middle East, the two sides "vigorously condemn all foreign interference and the multifarious interventions of imperialism and Zionist expansionism in the region and recall in this connection that any just and lasting solution implies recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including the right to found their own state, and a withdrawal from all Arab occupied territories including Jerusalem" and condemn the repeated attacks on Lebanon and all the plans to undermine its unity and national sovereignty.

#### Active Solidarity With Struggling African Peoples

Seriously concerned at the present situation in northwest Africa, which is threatening the region's peace and security, the two sides consider that the solution of the West Saharan problem lies in "the immediate implementation of the Saharan people's right to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the UN and OAU decisions and with the nonaligned countries' recommendations."

With regard to the African continent, the two delegations confirm their active solidarity with the South African and Namibian peoples' struggle, under the leadership of the African National Congress and the South West African People's Organization respectively, and condemn the repeated aggressions against the front-line countries. In this connection they stress the major contribution of the movement to strengthen the national liberation movement in Africa and the Third World, as shown at the bureau's latest extraordinary session in Algiers in April.

Having analyzed the present situation in Asia the two delegations reassert their commitment to the principles of respect for states' sovereignty and territorial integrity, to the solution of conflicts and disputes by peaceful methods, in accordance with the UN charter and the basic principles of the nonaligned movement.

During its visit the LCY delegation was received by president of the republic and FLN Party Secretary General Chadli Benjedid.

It also met with Central Committee member and Standing Secretariat Chief Mohamed Cherif Messaadia and with an FLN party delegation headed by Central Committee member and Foreign Relations Commission Chairman Sliman Hoffman.

The Yugoslav side was represented at the talks by LCY executive secretary and Central Committee member Vlado Janzic and the SFRY ambassador in Algiers Nedeljko Zoric.

The Algerian side was represented by Central Committee member and Interparty Relations Department Chairman Lazhari Cheriet, Foreign Relations Commission member Boubekeur Ogab and Foreign Relations Commission member Salim Oulmann.

CSO: 4519/10

PAPER NOTES 'SOUNDNESS' OF USSR-ALGERIAN TIES

LD161027 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 8 Jun 81 p 1

[Article by A. Zouied: "Promising Prospects"]

[Text] Contrary to what certain observers vaguely perceive, Algeria and the Soviet Union, sheltered from world economic upheavals, maintain relations which are so close and satisfactory that in observing their evolution there is nothing that can detract from their soundness.

Conducted persistently since independence, they have constantly deepened with every passing year in a spirit of solidarity which goes beyond the usual conventional framework, to such an extent do they provide through their high-quality image, an example of what nations, whatever their size or world role, can produce together.

Beyond the volume of exchanges whose mathematical balancing neither side had set as a goal, there is the renewed assertion of an atmosphere of mutual respect and confidence which has reigned at successive sessions of the joint committee, whose essential task remains the strengthening of cooperation between our two countries within which each can contribute as much as is generally allowed.

Within this context, the 5-year plan opens up broad prospects for the future implementation of operations of common interest, focusing special attention on operations making it possible to increase and diversify our exchanges, while taking into account the conditions peculiar to each of our national economies.

If it emerges therefore that the development of our economic and commercial relations is promising, it is nonetheless the case that much would be gained by strengthening their connective tissue to enable them to resist all the hazards along the way that are alien to our common political desire to establish a veritable, stable and lasting current of exchanges. There can be no better occasion than President Chadli Bendjedid's visit to Moscow for making the necessary adjustments and creating instruments in keeping with the permanent and irreversible nature of these ties.

In this spirit, long-term contracts could be produced relating in particular to the import of coking coal, anthracite, asbestos and sunflower oil to Algeria while Algeria's exports would be diversified through the promotion of industrial goods.

The acute need for such an undertaking, if it is felt, is but the corollary of the new demands made by the terms of cooperation which are themselves the result of our joint determination to forge ahead in implementing our respective development projects.

In considering the nature of our bilateral cooperation, we note that it is being gradually shaped by development of great importance for the Algerian economy in the sectors of metallurgy (the El Hadjar complex), mining (the El Abed and Ismail complexes), energy (the thermal power station at Annaba), hydraulic engineering (dams and well sinking) and education (education institutes and centers) which will be supplemented by other economic projects concerning several sectors at present being studied, whose financing is established by the 23 April 1980 agreement under which credit increasing from Fl,304 million to Fl,670 million is envisaged, and by the 21 January 1981 agreement protocol.

While it is easy to extend the list of such instances and it would undoubtedly be useful to do so, we need only agree that in all spheres Algerian-Soviet relations are looking very good and make definite mention only of the fact that cultural, scientific and technical cooperation is revealed in particular by the presence of over 3,500 Soviet experts in Algeria and 1,234 Algerian students in the USSR and also by the exchange of delegations, research workers, information and experience in the sphere of science and technology, whose real potential has not been exhaustively explored.

Certainly beyond all established facts, Algerian-Soviet cooperation is a long way from its limits. That is why it rightly generates exhilarating and beneficial hopes so that it can avail itself of a certain future while providing an illustration of the fact that the paths of any flowering in international relations proceed through the political will of states.

CSO: 4519/10



## BRIEFS

**SUPPORT FOR WESTERN SAHARA**--Algiers, 1 Jun (APS)--A week of solidarity with Saharan people was marked yesterday by a popular march and meeting in the presence of local responsables from (Setif) and (Constantine) (eastern region of al-Djazair) and El (Blida) (western region of al-Djazair) as well as a delegation from the Polisario Front led by M. Mahcene Hritani, Politburo member of Polisario Front. Mr Hritani denounced the expansionist policy of Rabat's regime and pointed out "the Saharan people is now leading two battles: the armed struggle and the struggle for the edification of the country." M. Rabah Bitat, Politburo member, president of People's National Assembly (APN) audienced yesterday, in al-Djazair Mr Omar Hadrani, executive committee member of Polisario Front with an important delegation. The talks covered the situation in Western Sahara and its last developments. [Text] [LD020158 Algiers APS in English 1053 GMT 1 Jun 81]

**DELEGATION TO MOSCOW**--Al-Djazair, 1 Jun (APS)--A delegation from the Popular Council of al-Djazair led by its President Mr Beladid Khelifa, left Algiers yesterday to Moscow where it will take part at al-Djazair-Moscow Friendship Week which has to take place from 31 May to 8 June. The stay of the Algerian delegation, which has to result in the signature of an exchange protocol for 1981-1982, will be marked by many cultural displays. Besides a week film will take place in Moscow including five films and five documentary films. [Text] [LD020158 Algiers APS in English 1055 GMT 1 Jun 81]

**BEN BELLA PILGRIMAGE TO MECCA**--Algiers, 11 Jun (AFP)--Ahmed Ben Bella, Algeria's first presidency, has chosen to make a pilgrimage to Mecca for his first trip abroad since being released 8 months ago after 14 years in detention. Mr Ben Bella, who had his passport restored to him by the Algerian authorities at the end of last month, left here yesterday for Islam's holy places accompanied by his wife and two of his adopted children, a source close to the family said. The former president planned to spend about 10 days at Mecca for his first pilgrimage, the source added. He is expected after his return here to make a trip to Europe, probably after Ramadan, taking him successively to Paris, London and Madrid. Mr Ben Bella had said before his release that one of his dearest wishes was to make a pilgrimage to Mecca as soon as he was free. [Text] [NC111412 Paris AFP in English 1356 GMT 11 Jun 81]



COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH GDR--At the conclusion of the fourth session of the Algerian-GDR Joint Commission on technical and economic cooperation, a protocol and an agreement on technical cooperation were signed at the Foreign Ministry today. For Algeria the documents were initialed by Nur ad-Din Karram, director of the European Socialist Countries Department at the Foreign Ministry, and for the GDR by that country's deputy minister of foreign trade. The ceremony was attended by the director general of the Algerian Development Bank and the GDR ambassador to Algeria. [Text] [LD220403 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 20 May 81]

MALI DELEGATION ENDS MEETING--The Malian delegation to the meetings of the Joint Algerian-Malian Committee discussing the demarcation of borders between the two countries left Algeria last night. The committee, formed in accordance with the joint Algerian-Malian statement issued in Bamako on 29 March this year, has ended its meetings after drawing up a plan of action compatible with the OAU principle of respecting borders as they were at the time of independence. [Text] [LD160752 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 16 Jun 81]

NEW ZIMBABWE ENVOY--Algiers--The government of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria has recently assented to the appointment of Mr Solomon Rakobe Nkomo as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Zimbabwe to the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria. [Text] [LD051433 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 31 May 81 p 3]

CSO: 4519/10

INTERVIEW WITH FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO CAIRO

LD101405 Cairo AL-AHRAH in Arabic 8 Jun 81 p 6

[Report on interview with French Ambassador to Egypt Jacques Andreani given to Hamdi Fu'ad--date and place not given]

[Excerpts] I met with Jacques Andreani before he left for Paris. He had returned from Riyadh bringing with him positive reactions. He had also met with President Anwar al-Sadat in Alexandria to convey to him a message from French President Mitterrand. In Riyadh, he met with King Khalid.

Since his return to Paris, the French ambassador in Cairo has been assigned by French President Francois Mitterrand as a special envoy to contact Egypt, Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states to acquaint the leaders and kings of these states with the main lines of France's foreign policy.

Andreani begins his task in the Gulf states today. He will have talks with the shaykhs, rulers and amirs of these states and then present a report to the French president and his Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson, who is concluding a tour of Europe and America. France will have thus obtained the reactions of all its friendly states.

Jacques said: We must recognize that a fundamental change has occurred in France. Socialist government has assumed power after 23 years. This will entail changes in internal policy. Before reconsidering foreign policy, President Mitterrand has assigned envoys to contact the states of Western Europe and America and the Arab states to explain the basic lines of France's foreign policy. Claude Cheysson is now carrying out his task in Bonn, America, Rome and London. The president has assigned me as special envoy to contact President Anwar al-Sadat, King Khalid and the kings and heads of the Gulf states.

France's foreign policy takes into account the importance of France's relations with the United States, Western Europe and the states of the other camp, but it gives a very special importance to its relations with the Arab states, particularly Egypt. This is basically linked with the policy charted by General de Gaulle with regard to the Arab countries after the Algerian war. This policy has been maintained for 20 years and it will continue to be maintained. We concur with and support de Gaulle's policy. It is a policy to which France adheres irrespective of whatever changes may occur in it. This principled stand will not change. It

is true that France under a socialist-led government has stances on issues and problems related, for example, to our relations with other states and our attitude to detente and our efforts to consolidate and maintain it, but our policy toward the Arab states is a firm, permanent and principled one whose lines were charted by General de Gaulle and to which George Pompidou, Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Francois Mitterrand have committed themselves.

There is another reason for explaining the attitude of the new Mitterrand government on the Middle East issue. This reason is that the socialists in France in the past understood and defended Israel's interests. This has prompted the socialist government to explain its stance so that the Arab states will not misjudge it.

President Mitterrand's letter to President al-Sadat was to define the main lines of his policy on the Middle East--France's firm, permanent and unchangeable policy. This policy will not change.

You have asked me about this stance and the basis on which France's policy on the Middle East is based. I say that President Mitterrand and his Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson, who is an expert in the affairs of the area, have defined and announced these principles. I will state them again:

1--The Middle East is an area of great importance to Europe, particularly to France.

2--The core and crux of the Arab-Israeli conflict is the Palestinian issue.

3--Strategically, historically, economically and militarily, the Middle East is of basic and fundamental interest to all the states of the world, particularly Europe and especially France. Therefore, we are basically required to contribute to resolving and ending the Middle East conflict.

4--The basis of the solution lies in what former French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing stated, which found expression in the Venice statement: It is a stance based on absolute justice affording the Palestinian people their right to self-determination, to exercise their national rights and to choose the political system they want whether by the establishment of a state or any other system.

This right cannot possibly conflict with the right of all the area's peoples and states to live in peace because one cannot establish one right and deny another.

If we recognize Israel's security, that recognition cannot possibly lead to depriving the people of Palestine of their political rights as long as the people of Palestine do not threaten Israel's security.

You have asked me about President al-Sadat's reaction after I gave him President Mitterrand's letter and briefed him on the results of my meetings with the French president before I came to Cairo. I say that President al-Sadat welcomed, understood, appreciated and was fully aware of all these stances. I even say that he was "warm" in his reaction. I told the president that France would honor all its previous commitments and respect the agreements it had signed whether with regard to financing the subway or the telephones, arms or nuclear reactors.

The ambassador went on to say: In addition to these stances, I reaffirmed to the president that France is committed to the European initiative and to the attitudes of the socialist states and that the socialist international's relations prompt the socialist government in France to use these relations to convince Israel of the importance of continuing with the peace process, the promotion of dialogue and the improvement of the relations between France and Israel so as to bring about a change in the stances which could obstruct the peace process.

I would like to say once again that our relations with Israel have not changed, namely that we recognize its right to live in peace but believe that it should not close its eyes to the Palestinian issue or ignore it, irrespective of which party is ruling or will rule Israel.

CSO: 4504/6

# TEHRAN GIVES ITS INTERPRETATION OF OSIRAK RAID

## 'Deeper Implications'

Tehran KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL in English 13 Jun 81 p 2

[Text]

TEHRAN, June 12 (Pars) — Last Sunday's strike by the Zionist air force on the nuclear research facilities in Iraq has raised a number of questions and conjectures on what actually happened and its deeper implications. A correct understanding of the factual background is essential for ruling properly on the legal and moral aspects of this event and its larger significance for the Muslim Ummat.

The views here which are being constructed on the basis of the few facts currently available, and with a minimum of prior assumptions, may not correspond exactly with views expressed to date and this alternative analysis is offered to the public at large, including the responsible officials, as another interpretation aimed at finding a correct factual understanding. By comparing the logical internal congruence of the various theories and by reconciling these theories with existing factual knowledge, as well as with the factual details which will be uncovered later, a complete and correct account will doubtlessly emerge later which may be one of the existing ones or quite different from all of them.

At the outset, let us recall one principle of objective analysis which ought not to be forgotten in studying complex events such as this: the simplest theory consistent with the observable and verified

facts enjoys the highest probability of being correct. Appealing to hidden forces, unobservable events, intentions and other unverifiable intermediate causes may only express a private hankering for preconceived notions rather than throwing light on the question at hand.<sup>1</sup>

Now let us review some unanswered questions: How were the Zionists able to carry out such an attack on such a strategic establishment so successfully. Why did the Iraqi air defense not work? Why did the American AWACS not intercept the Israeli planes? How could the strike mission fly over Jordan and back without encountering resistance and why have not the regional Arab countries done anything in response?

It must be kept in mind that the recent Israeli operation was probably not dreamed up just overnight. Very likely, it was on the drawing board as long as the Iraqi regime was planning to carry out any nuclear research in other words, this air attack was probably planned in a rudimentary form as far back as before the Islamic Revolution. The Zionist occupiers have proven themselves to be very apt and efficient in designing such contingency plans and their aggressive attitude vis-a-vis all Arab and Muslim states makes it very likely that this plan antedated the current war and even the Islamic Revolution. One example



of such a contingency was the invasion strategy carried out against Egypt in 1967, one which was designed and even tested in practice as far back as 1956. The Israelis doubtless had a full knowledge of the layout of the nuclear facilities, the air defense positions around them, and the routine security measures of the Iraqi government. More importantly, they also had an exact reckoning of the scientists working at the research center. This follows from the fact that a disproportionate number of scientists and engineers worldwide are Jewish, many of whom have Zionist affiliations and through them Mosad (the Israeli Security

and Intelligence Organization) has obtained exact profiles on all prominent scientists, their travels, their political affiliations and their personal weaknesses. Out of the one hundred odd nuclear physicists in Saddam's pay, however carefully they may have been screened, at least one must have been subject to Israeli bribery or blackmail who thus leaked a wealth of information on the reactors and laboratories to Mosad through their existing information channels. Internal collaboration in Iraq needed not have extended further than this to have been effective.

External collaboration needs some analysis. Potential candidates are the U.S., U.S.S.R., and local Arab governments. Cooperation with the U.S. was inevitable, for, although Israel might have been tempted to "go it alone" the political and tactical risks involved were too great. If the AWACS surveillance aircraft spotted these planes and the U.S. military--out of uncertainty and conservative instincts--blew the whistle, this operation would have been aborted and there might be no further opportunity to enact it. Even if successfully completed, any Israeli initiative without prior U.S. approval in a region which Washington, D.C. has particularly declared to be one of vital interests to the West, would have put severe strains between Tel Aviv and Washington at a time when most of these strains have been healed by the removal from office of the incompetent Carter. So prior notification and assent of the U.S. were absolute preconditions for achieving optimal advantage from this operation. Beyond these two partners no others were needed, or desirable. Too many cooks would spoil the broth and any collaboration on the part of Jordan or any other Arab state could be said to have occurred simply by virtue of their passivity, lack of prior knowledge, and thus their inability to prevent any action. One of the objects of this mission was no doubt to impress on the Arab governments that they could do nothing against the Zionist regime and no doubt their being shocked on hearing the news of the destruction of Iraq's nuclear facilities probably rendered them incapable in taking any measures whatever. Concerted action on the part of such unstable regimes with their shifting alliances and such intense mutual rivalry was out of the question in any case.

The Soviet Union was a different matter. Having a defense treaty with Iraq, it could not possibly have priorly consented to such an undertaking, and the success of

the mission would be one source of embarrassment to the Soviets. However, now that the event has occurred, it is unlikely they will protest much, since Saddam has defied them on too many occasions; purging the Iraqi Communists, reducing relations with Moscow, and the deploying of Soviet-supplied weapons in viola-

tion of the terms of sale. Besides the Soviets will be relieved somewhat to see that Saddam and after his fall, Iraq, is not going to join the nuclear club after all.

With Israel acting, and the U.S. blessing these actions, there is still a possibility of there having been active U.S. collaboration by using

AWACS to scramble Iraq's early warning radars and thus, giving cover to the Zionist warplanes to proceed with a mission they had likely rehearsed for the past two years. Thus, there was no warning or time for the Iraqi anti-aircraft guns to work effectively.

While the "how" is clear the "wherefore" needs some explana-



tion, Israel would never have tolerated any Arab state — or any genuinely Islamic state — from acquiring nuclear weapons. That would have been in absolute contradiction with the aims of Zionism. Previous Israeli attacks on the Iraqi nuclear programme are public record: the assassination of an Egyptian nuclear physicist bound for Iraq last fall, the sabotage of two French Manufactured Taurus reactors prior to scheduled shipment and also some efforts to incite Iran in some sort of coordinated action against Iraq at the outbreak of the war, (not cordially received by this government). For the Zionists, it was never a question of "whether or not" but only of "when" to carry out such an attack. Now was an opportune time, since Israel's relations with its most severe Arab opponents are so bad, there is nothing to lose in offending them further and the possibility of a Mideast war is high, with or without such an attack occurring. Iraq, ensnared in a trap it laid for others, is in no position to retaliate. This action, as alluded to earlier, might actually allow the Zionists to triumph over Syria and their other opponents without having to undertake any war, since the very success of such a mission as this may have been calculated to deliver a most severe blow upon Arab prestige, self-confidence and the aspiration to confront Israel on an equal military footing.

United States nuclear policy for the Middle East was based on creating a balance of terror directed against the regional Arab states — oil producers and con-

frontation states alike. Zionist Israel and Pahlavi Iran, those twin poles of anti-Arabism and anti-Islam, were to be armed with nuclear weapons and to hold the Arab world in their nuclear thrall. The Islamic Revolution destroyed this scheme but there can be no doubt that all partners in the scheme opposed any nuclear arming of Iraq, since this would oppose their own nuclear monopoly, and laid joint contingency plans to avert such an event.

The United States — for all of its aversion to the Islamic Revolution — cannot tolerate the disappearance of Iran, as an entity distinct from the Islamic Republic, since it still aspires, however vainly, to regain the chief gem plucked out of its Imperial crown. Given Saddam's already demonstrated readiness to use deadly missiles and napalm bombs, particularly on civilian targets, and his despotic, absolutely lawless, and inhumane temperament, there was every likelihood that he would have deployed a nuclear weapon against Tehran at the earliest opportunity. The geopolitical repercussions of such an event, including the possible complete political disintegration of Iran, a possible Soviet move into the northern provinces and a consequent U.S. — Soviet show-down in the Middle East theatre was too much to contemplate. Although the U.S., no doubt instigated Saddam into his war imposed on Iran, this was done on the false assumption that it would be a quick war and the object behind his war was the overthrow of the Islamic Republic and the consequent return of Iran into Imperialism's political orbit — not the

complete destruction of the coveted and irreplaceable crown jewel. Saddam proved himself to be an unguided missile but it would have been a nightmare to witness him becoming an unguided nuclear missile to boot.

In the aftermath Saddam, in order to smear Iran's Islamic stature and to try to instigate other Arab states against Iran, is alleging that the Islamic Republic was a partner in this scheme. In no way can it be credibly alleged that the Islamic Republic in any degree cooperated with, or approved of, this venture, however, much it might have incidentally benefitted the Islamic Republic, for these two matters are logically distinct. It may be said, however, that the dead hand of the Pahlavi regime may have, even from the grave, assisted the enemy both of Saddam and the Islamic Republic since this contingency plan was no doubt drawn up in the pre-Revolution era with active cooperation between Israel, the United States, and the defunct Shah. Many SAVAKis, including the scoundrel Sabeti, fled to the Zionist regime where they no doubt fed all kinds of information to their masters to harm both the Islamic Republic as well as the Arab enemies of the Zionists.

The foregoing was the most simple account of the events which transpired in Baghdad last Sunday, consistent with the facts known to date. With further information, this picture may have to be amended. At this time this is humbly offered as a starting point for those who wish to proceed with political or moral commentaries in the light of empirical knowledge.

## 'Plot To Save Saddam'

Tehran KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL in English 14 Jun 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Good Timing for an Open Aggression"]

[Text]

Exactly a week ago, a joint plot was realized with several consequential dimensions. The military operation was relatively simple. Between ten to fifteen U.S. made fighter jets flew from Occupied Palestine and bombarded the Iraqi atomic reactor in the suburbs of Baghdad. Immediately, after this criminal act the Zionist controlled international mass media started mostly in an exaggerated way to diffuse false news. Because this story is directly related to the war going on between Saddam's regime and the Islamic Republic (IR) we find it necessary to allocate the editorial of this special issue to the raid although a previous editorial was written in this regard by another colleague. We will discuss this operation for its scientific and political aspects in what follows.

To give a short history of the affair and to understand what is the Iraqi nuclear installation we have to go back to 1974-75 to France. In those years after the Imperial regime of Iran decided to re-cycle the billions of petrodollars into the Western economy by purchasing the nuclear reactors of West Germany and France as well as to the U.S.A., the southern neighbors of Iran, then ruled by Al-Bakr Hossain drew up its own nuclear plans and decided to order its own reactors. Unlike the former regime in Iran which hastily started to buy and build the power station reactors in Bushehr, the Imperial regime had already a 5MW submerging pool reactor in the Atomic Research Center of Tehran University. It was supposed that the test programs and small scale research could be done in this center. In other words, the atomic energy scientists of the imperial regime were initially convinced that what was needed to answer the daily increasing power demands, was an atomic power station. The shah, fascinated by the Western technology and lured by his dreams of great civilization, wanted impatiently to see Iranian cities supplied by as he once said, "nuclear electricity."

But the Iraqi regime advised by the Egyptian scientists started a nuclear program with a research reactor that was the biggest and most perfect of its type. Of course, later on the Iranian Imperial regime decided to build other research reactors in Isfahan and the Iraqi regime contacted the Italian government to buy 300 MW reactors. Since 1975, the Iraqi regime had entered into negotiation with France to buy a powerful research reactor. After long studies the French Atomic Energy Commission (CEA) signed a contract with the Iraqi regime to build a 70 MW (megawatt) research reactor in Baghdad. This reactor named OSIRAK by the French, was to be the prototype of its original model OSIRIS station used in the nuclear research center of SACLAY around Paris. OSIRIS equipped with a small size test reactor called ISIS, has several specialities. First

*of all it is an open air reactor easily operated in a transparent swimming pool. It is a very high flux reactor (ten to the power of fourteen neutron per square centimeter per second). The high flux permits it to make material resistance studies as well as the preparation of radio-elements used in chemistry.*

The high flux in a small core is due to the special fuel elements fabricated with a very sophisticated technique called the matrice technique. This means that the atom of uranium with an enrichment of more than 93% of uranium 235 are situated in the matrice of aluminum. In this way, the cubic elements of highly enriched uranium laden with aluminum and poisoned with Bohr are put together in the reactor core to supply a flux of  $10^{14}$  n/cm<sup>2</sup>/sec.

*The Iraqi's fascinated by the wide range capacities of OSIRIS acquired eagerly their own OSIRIS. Militarily speaking, the peculiarity of OSIRIS is that it has a considerable amount of highly enriched uranium. This last element concentrated in a critical form can be exploded in a form of bomb called the atomic or nuclear bomb. The French government itself had one problem in the case of OSIRIS. This was related to the fuel elements used in this reactor. Because of the highly sophisticated technique of the high level enriched uranium containing fuel elements in plaque form the French nuclear energy commission (CEA) had to buy the elements from the U.S. This gave the Yankee nuclear specialists the authority to come from time to time to see that the fuel elements were not touched by fraudulent technicians.*

*Then, when Iraq asked for this reactor the CEA affiliated branch "Technique Atome" faced a puzzle. This latter was not only a scientific one but also a political one; to sell a considerable amount of U235 to a country which does not belong to the superpower gang of the nuclear power club.*

*At any rate, the promises offered by the Iraqi regime and the green light of direct control given to the CEA experts finally created the necessary conditions to sell Iraq the OSIRAC.*

*From the moment of this contract signature the Zionist regime was alerted and its plots began to prevent the construction of OSIRAC. This fear was accentuated owing to the countless slogans of the Baghdad regime which wanted to be the epicenter of the Arab World after the shameful trip of Saddam to Occupied Palestine. The first blow dealt by the Mossad agents in France was the explosion of the factory which fabricated different parts of OSIRAC. This explosion postponed for about two years the construction of Iraq's atomic reactor. Then came the turn of another criminal plot of Israel. Last year, the head of the OSIRAC project in Iraq, an very famous Egyptian scientist came to France to discuss some scientific details. He was to talk to the nuclear authorities in SACLAY and at Fontenay-Aux-Roses Nuclear Center.*

Early one morning his body was found stabbed in his hotel room at Hotel Meridian. This assassination plot was a big success for the Mossad agents. It is interesting to note that the French police announced this crime three days later. It was remained a secret how it was possible to penetrate into a well-guarded hotel like the Meridian in Paris. After these two important attempts on the part of Mossad agents in France other Zionist endeavors have been taking place to negatively influence the completion of the OSIRAK project.

Why is the Begin regime frightened of OSIRAK? Theoretically speaking, OSIRAK will contain more than 5 kilos of highly enriched uranium and this is a dangerous threat potentially. Practically OSIRAK will change its fuel elements once every three weeks. The "burned" elements will be highly radio-active and they will in addition certainly contain some plutonium. This latter is obtained from the capture of neutrons by natural uranium. Plutonium 239 like uranium 235 is the building bloc of the nuclear bomb. But will these two elements in the form they exist in OSIRAK be adequate to make a bomb? The Zionist regime is trying to make believe that the answer is Yes. scientifically speaking the answer is one hundred percent negative. Those who are familiar with the alphabet of nuclear science know that to prepare a bomb one must have very special control means, special aircraft to carry them to be dropped over the enemy position, and that extremely sophisticated technique are necessary to separate the U235 and PU239 from other existing impurities. But the very crucial question still remains. At what stage was the OSIRAK bombed. In the operation, or in the construction stage? The answer is that from the point of civil engineering, OSIRAK was approximately finished. But from the nuclear side OSIRAK did not contain its fuel elements. And who does not know that a reactor without fuel elements is but a big hull of cement and iron. Even if OSIRAK starts to operate tomorrow, and provided that no technical accident takes place Iraq will not have a bomb for at least 5 years. In addition even if the Saddam regime has a bomb in 5 years knowing that the French scientists fully watch all nuclear activities it will be out of the question that this bomb be used against Israel knowing the full scientific and other collaboration between Paris and Tel Aviv.

~ Then why did Israel bomb the OSIRAK installation? Here is where our political part of the editorial starts. First of all we believe this attempt has been organized by several parties. The first interesting point is that all French technicians but one (if we believe that) had surprisingly evacuated. Secondly, Israel is not in a declared war with Iraq. Thirdly, not only the news of the bombardment is diffused by the Zionists themselves but in the commentaries broadcast after the Tel Aviv radio had started to attack verbally Saddam's regime for its aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran. The Zionists radio had been constantly indicating the Shi'ite in Iraq in connection with this criminal attack. On the other side, Saddam, immediately

reacted accusing Iran of being the "accomplice" of the Zionists and told the Iraqis that the racist regime of Khomeini has been cooperating with the Zionists". With much dedication the Ba'athist leader of Iraq is trying to:

1. Consolidate his position inside Iraq.
2. Give a new and a fresh zeal and enthusiasm to his shattered Army.
3. Make believe that in the Arab World he alone is fighting the Iranians and the Zionists.
4. Making believe that Iraq is really the most dangerous enemy of Israel.
5. Disorient the Islamic and Arab World attention from Syria as the main hindrance to the aggressive aspirations of Begin's regime towards Iraq.

The Zionist regime on her part is trying:

1. To save Saddam from the hell he has created for his Army in the deserts of Southern Iran.
2. To return the reactionary regimes of Sadat and King Hussein to the Arab world.
3. To test France and to force the new Socialist President to clear what he mean by simultaneous support of the Arabs and Zionists.
4. To make believe that there exists a sort of indirect cooperation between Tehran and Tel Aviv.

The Islamic Republic of Iran on her side has taken a firm and clear position.

1. There is no doubt that since 1962 Imam Khomeini has been warning the Islamic world of the danger of Zionism for humanity especially for the Islamic world.
2. After the Islamic Revolution the rupture of all sorts of relations with the Zionist regime was started and the complete oil embargo against Israel was established.

3. The IRI condemned in the firmness and strongest way the act of aggression committed by the Begin regime. This position may seem contradictory that we disapprove aggression against a country which has invaded our homeland. Let this be clear for all those who are trying to make believe that the imposed war against the IRI is an Arab-Persian war know that our happiness is that of our Arab brothers and their sufferings are ours. The barbarous maneuver of Tel Aviv's attack against Iraq is not against Saddam but against the Muslim masses of Iraq. How can we be indifferent to the destruction of the installation the cost of which is directly paid by the oppressed people of Iraq. How can we approve the open aggression of a terrorist regime which has no understanding of human values. How can we remain silent vis-a-vis a plot against the Iraqi Muslims or the residential areas of the Iraqi people. Although it is sad to say that our brothers are killed by Iraqi soldiers or our residential areas are bombarded by the Iraqi planes, we accuse the mercenary Generals of Saddam and the imposed Ba'athist leadership of Iraq.



4. The Ba'athist army which was to conquer Iran in three days is now suffering from continuous setbacks. Saddam has not been able to realize his schemes in this regard. Almost all important and military or economic centers involved in the war against Iran have been bombed at least once by the warplanes of the IRI. Internal pressure is increasing against the Ba'athist leader. Those who have advised Saddam to invade Iran are now facing a deadlock. They have decided to save their puppet figure head in Baghdad. To achieve this they will resort to all tricks. The bombardment of the Tammuz Nuclear Center is one of these. The timing of this bombing has been chosen very precisely. The Supreme Council of Defense of the Islamic Republic of Iran decided in its last weeks session to send the volunteers from among the Iraqi war prisoners as well as their Iranian brothers to fight the zionists in Lebanon. This decision is one of the clearest examples that the IRI is important not only because it reflects our sympathy with our brothers and sisters in Lebanon but it is significant because it shows our will to combat the racist regime of zionism even when our homeland is invaded. To undermine such an important decision which should be a lesson for other Muslims under the zionist regime in cooperation with Saddam as well as enemies of the Muslim world reacted to deceive the attention of the Islamic world.

5. We are fully aware that following this criminal raid the reactionary Arab masses will tactically take an anti-Israel position and they will try to deceive the Arab masses. We warn our brothers in the Arab world against such hypocritical attempts. These dear brothers and sisters should know that any assembly, meeting or conference which comes to discuss this aggression can be of no use as long as the treacherous Saddam's regime itself is closely cooperating with the U.S. The U.S. is the real supporter of the zionist regime against the IRI and the U.S. supplies the initiative for these gatherings.

How can an anti-Israel decision be made in an assembly when the representatives of the states which have hidden relations with Israel are present at the gathering. While Sadat, Hamein, Hassan, Qabbas and other reactionary Arab leaders are on their long honeymoon with Begin, how can their representatives or ministers make decisions against the criminal zionist regime of Tel Aviv. If the aggressive zionist war planes come to bombard Baghdad's nuclear center why did not the Saudi AWACS detect them? Why did Jordan's Air Force not intervene why did the Iraqi missiles not react? All these questions put together will tell us that an international plot has again been made to save Saddam. This time we will react with full determination and we are sure that the Iraqi people will not be sitting around. The latest news reaching us about the new victories of the Islamic Forces support our conviction that sooner or later Saddam will fall. Our responsibility is to reveal plots, be attentive ourselves and provide to our Palestinian and other Muslim brothers that as soon as we get rid of the Ba'athist ruler in Baghdad, our real divine mission to liberate the Holy Quds will start.

— S. Mondab



# IRAN'S RULERS NAMED 'ISLAMIC FASCISTS' BY KHOMEYNI GRANDSON

London IRAN PRESS SERVICE in English 10 Jun 81 p 3

[Text] Details of a speech in Mashad which led to the arrest and imprisonment for a brief period of Hojjat Ol-Eslam Hoseyn Khomeyni, the ayatollah's grandson, have been printed in the underground newspaper of the National Front in Tehran.

Khomeyni junior appealed to "all believers in a real Islamic republic to unite in a national patriotic front to protect the independence and freedom of Iran, and to oust the Islamic fanatics ruling in the name of religion who are desecrating the name of true Islam."

He said the Islamic fascists now governing Iran were "much more dangerous than the previous fascism." And he warned that the ignorant, inefficient and corrupt people who were running the country were "paving the way for the return of America."

These so-called clergy and men of God were not Muslims at all, he said, and they must be wiped out. He claimed there were 6 million jobless in Iran and the prisons were full of innocent people. The revolutionary courts had attacked the country and the people like the army of the Mongols. All the unjustifiable killings and assassinations and other injustices would "pave the way for Reagan to come back."

Both the United States and the USSR were plotting against the Iranian revolution and wanted it to go their way, Hoseyn Khomeyni said. "See what they did to Allende in Chile because he refused to obey Russia?" he went on. "They helped America to obey like Cuba. And to tell African countries to behave like Ethiopia and Angola if they did not want to meet the same fate as Lumumba."

"If the situation continues as it is now there will be a coup d'etat and America will come back and kill all of us, and establish despotic rule for a thousand years to come."

The nation must not allow rule by torture, looting and destruction of the country in the name of Islam, he continued. The revolution had been for social justice and democracy, and the development of the economy with competent people at the helm. Instead they were being governed by "a bunch of idiots."

"It's enough, I tell you, it's enough," Hoseyn Khomeyni said. "I ask you to unite in a patriotic front behind our beloved president Bani-Sadr." That way they could defend their rights and bring about justice even if the IRP was supported by Russia and the Tudeh party.

Sources in Tehran say Khomeyni has told his grandfather that he will not stay quiet, but will go from village to village to tell the people the truth. Nothing would stop him unless he was imprisoned or killed, he said.

CSO: 4600/30

# ROLE, INFLUENCE OF EXILE LEADERS DISCUSSED

London IRAN PRESS SERVICE in English 10 Jun 81 pp 4-5

[Text] The situation resulting from the new showdown between president Bani-Sadr and the extremists in Iran provides a new test for the opposition groups in exile. Iranians and foreign Iran watchers are waiting to see if the exile leaders can utilise the situation to their advantage.

Two prospects open up to leaders like Shahpour Bakhtiar, Ali Amini and other former officials who have been the most vocal of the critics of the regime in Iran.

"Either they can subtly use their contacts inside Iran to back Bani-Sadr as the better of two alternatives, or they can connive at his early destruction, feeling he is one adversary out of the way," one close observer of the Tehran scene told IPS.

"One way or another we should be able to see if their claims to have either organisations or support inside the country are true," he said. "There is steadily growing backing for Bani-Sadr among the communities in exile and it is certain that many people see him as a sort of hope for a more sane Iran within the foreseeable future."

The criticism of Bani-Sadr as a weak man without courage, made by some exiles, has puzzled many observers. They can understand why Iranians are resentful of Bani-Sadr's part in the revolution, but in the past few months, they point out, he has demonstrated that he has a great deal of courage indeed.

"Either that or he has hidden support on which he feels absolutely certain he can rely when the real crunch comes," they said. "And we should know the answer to that in a few days time."

What some observers see as possible if Bani-Sadr falls, or the situation goes back to stalemate with no new hopes for the exiles to return home, is another outburst of bitterness from them against the so-called political leaders outside Iran.

Bakhtiar and the Shah's former strongman Gholam 'Ali Oveysi were the principal victims of the backlash which followed the Iraqi invasion of Iran, when hopes that the two leaders' entourages had built up that they would be able to move into Iran with forces they were said to have at their command were dashed. Their standing plummeted with the mass of exiles who previously had seen them as the Great White Hopes of the opposition movement outside Iran.

Since then a number of other figures have moved into greater prominence, including veteran former statesman 'Ali Amini, and two former officials of the Khomeyni regime in Admiral Ahmad Madani and Hasan Nazih. Other groups like the Iran Liberation Army, whose leaders are less well known, have also gained a bigger place under the sun.

What the exiles will want to see now is if Bakhtiar and the others can induce some of their supporters inside Iran to come onto the streets to back Bani-Sadr in what could be a significant show of strength by both extremist clergy and the so-called liberals. This many of them see as more important a ploy at the moment than worrying about Bani-Sadr's part in past mistakes. "We can deal with him later if we have to," one activist told IPS, "once we have those mullahs on the run. He is certainly preferable to them. We want to see if these hints by our so-called leaders that they do have public support inside Iran are justified, and if so that they show they can exploit it for our benefit.

"They have got to realise that the day that Iranians in exile can look to leaders who spend their time in comfortable houses and apartments, or smart offices, in European capitals are over. They have got to take a hand in events back home, they have got to show they can do something. No longer do most of us care who likes the monarchy or who doesn't, what form of regime we are going to have at the start or that sort of rubbish. We want to go home and know we are safe in doing so. That can't be while the present regime is there, so let's get rid of it first.

"If a real trial of strength comes in Iran soon and none of our exile leaders can contribute even a mite to influencing which way it goes, then a plague on all their houses."

The impatience of many of the exiles has been expressed lately in the suggestion that the new young Shah should go to Iran and set up his standard there. The gradual turn back towards the monarchy is a direct result of the inability of the so-called political and military leaders to achieve anything concrete in the past year. More and more people are banking on the familiarity of the monarchy as a symbol to the mass of Iranians as a much surer banner to walk under even inside Iran once they get back, an active worker with one organisation told us.

There have also been signs in recent weeks that the monarchists themselves now have a more optimistic view of their chances of leading the opposition movement. There are plans for them to take a more active role, with more representatives among the communities and a direct appeal to the as yet unsublimated patriotism among the mass of Iranians.

"The older men have shown they are utterly ineffective," one observer commented. "The enthusiasm of many bright young Iranians for organisations like the leftist Mojahedin-e-Khalq is a sign that they at least do care. What the opposition has not done so far is to try to give them alternative organisations in which they can feel the same camaraderie and the same sense of purpose.

"Perhaps a youthful symbol like the new Shah will have more meaning than the relics of the old National Front who are trying to hold things together at the moment," he added tartly. "It is interesting that Bani-Sadr himself is not so old, and that's why people perhaps feel he has unfulfilled potential and can be flexible."

# IRAQI PRISONERS OF WAR REPORTEDLY TREATED WELL

London 8 DAYS in English 6 Jun 81 p 17

[Article by Liesl Graz: "Gulf PoWs Benefit From Islamic Law"]

[Text] [Text] International Red Cross delegates returning from the Gulf war have stated that, while Iran does not recognise the Geneva Conventions, its Iraqi PoWs are being treated well.

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS delegates returning to Geneva from Iran have remarked on the excellent treatment accorded to prisoners of war (PoWs) taken in the Gulf war — despite the fact that the Iranian government does not formally recognise the Geneva conventions, which form the basis of international humanitarian law.

The Iranians say that, for the time being, they are not bound by conventions signed by a previous government. Instead, they say, they simply apply the principles of Islamic law. The national Red Lion and Sun Society, which was pre-revolutionary Iran's equivalent of the Red Cross, has become the Iranian Red Crescent. While relations with the Red Cross's International Committee (ICRC) are still slightly fuzzy, the delegates seem to be able to do their work in conditions as normal as can be expected in the fundamental abnormality of war. Indeed, de jure recognition is probably not too far away.

In another of those strangely ambiguous situations which characterise present-day Iran, the ICRC's delegates carry on with their work perfectly well, and have no complaints about how the Iranians are treating their prisoners. (The treatment of PoWs was, in fact, one of the reasons for the ICRC's founding a century ago.)

Islam was confronted very early in its history with the problem of how PoWs should be dealt with. Mentioned in three Suras in the Quran, the question also has numerous 'hadiths' devoted to it.

At the battle of Badr, when prisoners were for the first time taken by an Islamic army, there seems to have been some dissension over the issue among the Prophet's companions. The majority advocated keeping the prisoners to exchange them later for ransom, while those led by Omar, the future caliph, believed they should be executed.

The Prophet's decision to follow the advice of the first group does not seem to have met unanimous approval at the time. But a later Sura clearly states that captivity must be only temporary, for the duration of the battle — or, in modern terms, the war. The very brief Quranic references were abundantly commented upon, and most Islamic scholars seem to concur on two basic principles which should regulate the treatment of prisoners:

War opposes not men, but rather systems, countries and ideas. Therefore, any man who is no longer a combatant — who has been taken prisoner — is no longer considered an enemy.

Prisoners must be treated in exactly the same way as one's own soldiers.

Throughout Islam's history, these principles have by and large been followed. When Saladin recaptured Jerusalem during the Crusades, he took more prisoners than he could feed; therefore he let them go without demanding ransom, as would have been normal at the time. This contrasts with Napoleon's attitude toward the Ottoman prisoners he took five centuries later: when he could not feed them, he had them shot.

Islamic scholars say that this reasoning has the same force in civil wars or rebellions as it has in wars between constituted states: rebels taken prisoner should, without hesitation, be treated as PoWs. This principle did not form part of the original Geneva Conventions, and was bitterly debated at the revision conference that dragged on for years in the mid-1970s — and was not completely accepted then.

It was, however, applied almost in its entirety in the Yemeni civil war, where republican prisoners were treated with full respect, and by Sultan Qabous's forces in the Dhofar war.

The very fact that the treatment of PoWs was first mentioned in the Quran and the hadiths gives the question an explicit religious dimension. Furthermore, some scholars hold that a prisoner is also a guest, as he is no longer an enemy (having been removed from the ranks of the combatants).

It seems that the Iranian ayatollahs have had little difficulty in finding modern explanations and adaptations of the fundamental principles. If an Iranian soldier can write letters, so may an Iraqi prisoner; if the one is allowed to receive packages, so should the other; if one is well-fed, so is his counterpart.

CSO: 4600



# STUDENTS GET NEW RE-EXIT REGULATIONS

Tehran KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL in English 8 Jun 81 p 2

[Text] Tehran, June 7 (PARS)--The Public Relations Office of the Students' Affairs Organization in an announcement stated the conditions and documents necessary for the re-exit of students. The conditions are as follows:

A. Students who are studying in the U.S. must have an authoritative I-20 form, an official acceptance from an American university, all report cards from the time of entrance to the end of the Winter term of 1981, and the document stating their studies for the Spring term of 1981.

B. After receiving a re-exit permit from the representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran for the specific country, students in countries other than the U.S. must forward a document stating their active studies in the year 1980-1981 and also an acceptance form for the year 1981-82. Also, the students who began their studies in the academic year of 1980-81 or sooner can leave the country only if their academic subjects are from one of the four announced groups. Post doctoral students, except for the medical group, can re-exit the country if they have started their research after enrolling in the 1980-81 academic year.

Individuals who departed to India and Pakistan after the month of Dey 1358 (Dec.-Jan. 1979-80) without observing the student visa regulations, student allowance and academic passports, and also all students who left the country for continuing their studies after April 29, 1980 through other channels than the Ministry of Culture and Higher Education are not considered official students and cannot benefit from student privileges. Students who are using education deferment are permitted to reside in the country for six months all other students who have their military service certificate or military service exemption can reside in the country for a maximum of one year from their day of entry. Students who have resided in the country for more than three months, must present a document showing that they have transferred their student allowance during their stay in Iran, beside the above-mentioned documents.

CSO: 4600

IRAQ

BRIEFS

JAPANESE TO BUILD SULPHUR PLANT--Kobe Steel and Marubeni Corp of Japan have been awarded a \$45 million contract to build a factory in Iraq to produce sulphur and sulphuric acid, Kobe Steel announced last week. It said the plant is scheduled to begin operating in May 1984 and will have a planned annual output of 153,000 tons of sulphur and 60,000 tons of acid. The location of the factory was not revealed. [Text] [Paris AN-NAHAR ARAB REPORT & MEMO in English 1 Jun 81 p 11]

CSO: 4300/15

## BRIEFS

PARTICIPATION IN NORTH AFRICA INCREASED--Kuwait has signed two cooperation agreements with Tunisia to help the North African country develop its energy resources. Under the agreements, signed during a visit to Tunis by Kuwaiti Oil Minister Sheikh Ali Khalifa al-Sabah, Kuwait's Petrochemicals Industry Company (PIC) will have a stake in the expansion of the Gafsa Chemical Company in southern Tunisia and will participate in the financing of the Draa Overtan phosphate project in the northwestern part of the country. According to reports by the Tunisian news agency, the agreements also stipulate that cooperation should be strengthened, particularly through joint investments in chemical processing projects. The reports added that Tunisia and Kuwait also agreed on cooperation in oil exploration and production, especially through the exchange of experts in refining and petrochemical industries. The latest agreements with Tunisia come on the heels of a similar deal by Kuwait's state-owned oil company with Morocco (An-Nahar Arab Report & MEMO, May 25). About 14 percent of Tunisia's total investments are bound up in the hydrocarbons and mining industries, with phosphates exports accounting for more than 11 percent of the country's exports. In 1978, Tunisia produced 3.71 million tonnes of phosphates and plans to boost this figure to 10 million tonnes by the middle of the present decade. In 1979, the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development extended Tunisia a \$22 million loan to help meet the cost of a \$78 million expansion of Tunisia's Kef el-Shfeir mine (An-Nahar Arab Report & MEMO, February 5, 1979). Production is expected to rise to 2.5 million tonnes annually after the completion of the expansion project by the end of next year, making the mine Tunisia's largest. [Text] [Paris AN-NAHAR ARAB REPORT & MEMO in English 1 Jun 81 p 9]

CSO: 4300/15

EDITORIAL HAILS ECOWAS DEFENSE AGREEMENT

AB121748 Nouakchott CHAAB in French 1 Jun 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Cooperate for Peace and Progress"]

[Text] The fourth ECOWAS summit which has just ended in Freetown was an opportunity for the heads of state of the member countries to renew their faith in regional cooperation--an important factor for achieving all economic efforts. Indeed, the Freetown summit has implemented this ardent desire of all the West African states to join hands with their brotherly neighboring countries for the construction of their joint future. By implementing the ECOWAS program of free exchange of goods, our community has reached a decisive turning point.

This turning point must give all our states the opportunity to double their efforts in order to attain our singular objective through this trade liberalization exercise.

At this time, when everything is disturbed and troubled by increased contradiction between the superpowers, whose wish is to extend their domination to the Third World in general and to Africa in particular, we must express satisfaction with the determination of our countries to consolidate their economic community and their desire to turn it into a true instrument of peace and progress with a view to removing all expansionist and hegemonistic threats from their region.

Thus, by adopting the mutual assistance protocol in Freetown, our countries have confirmed their willingness to cooperate in solidarity in order to ensure the peace and stability of the West African subregion. What is more natural and more legitimate than working toward the consolidation of peace in our subregion? Certainly the prophets of misfortune would not like to hear of such an initiative. But they should know that our states are determined to provide themselves with the necessary means of protecting us from their expansionist and hegemonic appetites--producers of misfortune and grief.

The best way to achieve this is by building our economies on solid foundations and by ensuring our independence in all fields.

The Moroccan regime's obstinate desire to destabilize our continent reveals its expansionist intentions. The Moroccan regime, which has become the champion of neocolonialism in the region, is working unceasingly toward the creation and the maintenance of an atmosphere of destabilization in our African region.

The previous 16 March aggression that it organized against our country proves its unrestricted willingness to serve as an agent of destabilization in the region. In addition, its obstinate disobedience of the OAU and UN resolutions calling on it to stop its illegal occupation of Western Sahara in order to enable the people to enjoy their right to self-determination also reveals its warlike nature. The Moroccan regime has to draw lessons from its multiple failures, diplomatic as well as military, and accept that it must conform itself to the recommendations of the OAU Wise Men's Committee on Western Sahara, which has just reiterated the Western Saharan people's right to self-determination following the Freetown meeting.

The OAU ad hoc committee, which has just met in Freetown, has reaffirmed that the Western Saharan conflict strictly concerns Morocco and the Western Saharan people. They, therefore, have to sit round a negotiating table and settle their differences.

This consequent and wise position of the OAU committee conforms with Mauritania's. In the first place, Mauritania's position on this conflict has won the admiration of the African heads of state.

CSO: 4519/11

GOVERNMENT RETREATS ON PRICE INCREASES

NC071626 Paris AFP in English 1613 GMT 7 Jun 81

[Text] Rabat, 7 Jun (AFP)--The Moroccan Government has partly retreated from making major price rises for basic foodstuffs in the face of popular outcry and reported demonstrations.

On 29 May the authorities ordered a 76 percent rise in the price of butter, 40 percent for flour, 39 percent for sugar, 27.5 percent for oil and 14 percent for milk.

But in a statement issued this weekend Prime Minister Maati Bouabid said that the government had decided to reduce the proposed increases by half and to add an extra 3 percent to civil servants' next salary increase.

He said the decision had been taken following a "wide debate" in the country after the original price rises were announced.

The rises caused an outcry in the ruling party as well as the opposition and trade unions which made the authorities decide they could not be borne, particularly by peasants already suffering the effects of drought.

Anti-government demonstrations were held, notably at Oujda and Bekane near the Algerian border, according to the newspaper of the opposition Socialist Union of Popular Forces, AL-MUHARRIR.

The paper accused the government of following only that part of recommendations by the World Bank which had called for a "readjustment" of prices to relieve financial pressure on special funds subsidising food prices.

The bank, a United Nations body, had "at the same time envisaged an equivalent increase in salaries in order to avoid a decline in purchasing power and a shrinking market," the paper said.

Besides causing the government to retreat on the price increases, the outcry also led it to increase from 5 to 8 percent the next salary rise for civil servants, due on 1 July.

Mr Maati also announced that the government planned soon to take a series of measures aimed at boosting the economy and employment as well as reducing the deficit of the good price compensation funds.



BOUCETTA SPEECH AT ISLAMIC CONFERENCE SESSION

LD171541 Casablanca LE MATIN in French 4 Jun 81 pp 1, 5

[MAP report on speech by Moroccan Foreign Minister M'hamed Boucetta at Baghdad conference of Islamic foreign ministers: "Morocco Reaffirms its Determination to Strive for the Liberation of Palestine and Jerusalem"]

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Jun--Morocco, which has always been "a bulwark of Islam, of its defense and of its influence," has spared no effort to ensure the success of the 12th session of the conference of foreign ministers of Islamic countries, which is taking place in Baghdad, M'hamed Boucetta, minister of state in charge of foreign affairs and cooperation and leader of the Moroccan delegation to the session, stated on Tuesday [2 June].

In a speech at the conference Mr Boucetta described the international situation in which the session is taking place as very "sensitive and complicated."

"Our conference," he stated, "is taking place at a time when world peace is being jeopardized as a result of the unrest and crises which have been prevailing in several regions of the globe."

The minister of state emphasized that Morocco pins great hopes on the Islamic Conference Organization which constitutes "an adequate framework for Islamic action and cooperation."

"Therefore," he added, "Morocco reaffirms its complete commitment to and support for Islamic conference activities."

Discussing the Near East question, especially the problems of Palestine and Jerusalem, which constitute the main reasons for the current crisis in the region, Mr Boucetta stated that this is the most important problem which has been submitted to us.

His majesty the king, he recalled, swore to the leaders of Islamic countries when they restated their confidence in the monarch as Jerusalem committee chairman that he would do everything in his power to liberate Palestine and the holy city.

Consequently, he continued, Morocco is reasserting today its determination to do everything possible to achieve the objectives of the Islamic nation and fulfill

its desire to liberate Palestine and Jerusalem and restore to the Palestinian people their legitimate rights.

Mr Boucetta stated that he had been distressed by the death of President Ziaur Rahman of Bangladesh, who was a member of the Tripartite Summit Committee stemming from the Jerusalem Committee and who, he stated, sought unremittingly and side by side with King Hassan II and President Sekou Toure to ensure the triumph of the most important Islamic cause, that of Jerusalem.

Mr Boucetta stated that even though the problem of Jerusalem is certainly most important, it can be resolved only within the framework of a solution to the "original problem," that of Palestine, which has now reached a grave turning point as a result of the savage offensive launched by the Zionist forces against the Palestinian people in Lebanon.

"Our conference," he stated, "must therefore condemn Zionist aggression and support the fighting Palestinian people. It must also support Syria in its defense of Lebanese territory and reaffirm its support for the preservation of Lebanon's independence and security."

The minister of state denounced the Zionist policy toward countries in the region and toward occupied Palestine, where the Zionist authorities have been pursuing a policy judaizing the holy places and creating settlements in occupied Arab territories, thereby violating all UN and Security Council resolutions and showing contempt for international opinion.

Referring to the Iraqi-Iranian conflict, Mr Boucetta deplored the continuation of a war waged "between two Muslim countries" despite efforts at mediation by the Islamic Conference Good Offices Committee.

"We greatly hope," he nonetheless added, "that this committee will be able to achieve a peaceful settlement likely to restore stability to the region and ensure for fraternal Iraq its legitimate rights over its land and waters."

The minister of state reaffirmed Morocco's full support for all Muslim peoples fighting for freedom, especially in Afghanistan and Eritrea, the rights of Muslim minorities and the Namibian people.

"Our conference," he stated, "must reaffirm its support for the struggling Afghan people and help them by any means to recover their right to freely choose their form of government and to preserve their faith and Muslim religion."

"It must also increase its support for the Eritrean revolution until that Muslim people obtain the recognition of their legitimate rights to freedom and independence."

CSO: 4519/8

PREMIER JUSTIFIES SAHARAN STAND TO OAU COMMITTEE

LD120931 Casablanca LE MATIN in French 1 Jun 81 pp 1, 5

[MAP report: "Matti Bouabid tells OAU ad hoc committee: It Is Not a Decolonization Problem, but a Destabilization Operation"]

[Text] Freetown--Following the meeting of the OAU ad hoc committee on the Saharan issue, Prime Minister and Justice Minister Maati Bouabid met on Saturday afternoon with representatives of the 10 organizations representing the inhabitants of our Saharan provinces present in Freetown.

During the meeting Matti Bouabid referred to the contents of the speech which he delivered on Saturday morning to the Wisemen's Committee in Freetown, which met to draw up a report to be submitted at the Naoribi summit.

Here is the full text of his speech:

Mr Chairman, Your Excellencies:

Once again I have been given the opportunity to address your esteemed committee, and I am most sincerely pleased to do so.

This committee's task is--and I quote--"to continue to make efforts with a view to reconciling the conflicting side and to find a peaceful and lasting solution to the issue," as stipulated in the decision adopted at the 17th African summit held here in July 1980.

This same decision welcomed the kingdom of Morocco's willingness to participate in the ad hoc committee's work.

It is this same desire which motivates us now, and it is this same sincere desire to cooperate honestly with your esteemed committee and with the OAU which prompts us to visit this fraternal country again.

Morocco, which is one of the OAU's founders and whose African vocation has been constantly demonstrated, even before its independence, cannot fail to pay tribute to your esteemed committee, whose action creates a hope of peace; your efforts have created a positive dynamic.

Morocco has never ceased making a positive contribution to this dynamic.

### **Tension Continues Because of Those Who Continue to Attack Us**

Indeed, if the tension continues, it is because of those who do not cease to attack us.

I am talking not only about what can unfortunately be called "the human instrument of this aggression," namely the gangs of mercenaries often enrolled under conditions inconsistent with human dignity and sent to their deaths. I am also talking, above all, about the state authority that is manipulating them, namely Algeria.

One can find no better evidence of this than the APS dispatches which, in the period from 11 September 1980 through 28 April 1981 alone, reported no fewer than 44 attacks on our country.

It is clear that the majority of the attacks and deaths reported in these accounts are very fortunately imaginary.

The mercenaries have not restricted themselves to doing their job inside the Saharan provinces: twice in recent months they have attacked posts in the Moroccan provinces liberated before 1975, in areas that have never been disputed.

It is the case with the attack on M'hamid on 19 October 1980 and the attack on Sidie Ahara on 16 April 1981.

### **Aggressors Want to Internationalize Conflict**

Following the latest attacks his majesty the king sent the UN secretary general a message asking him to make approaches to the Algerian leaders to draw their attention to the serious responsibilities which they bear by so flagrantly violating the principles of the UN charter, which in this connection are the same as the OAU's.

Was this the response which the Wisemen's Committee was entitled to expect to their repeated appeals for the establishment of peace?

Morocco, on the other hand, has done its utmost to prevent the dangerous escalation into which its aggressors wanted to draw it at all costs so as to internationalize the conflict.

Mr Chairman, this is not a decolonization problem but a destabilization operation involving hegemonic maneuvers not only affecting Morocco but stemming from a broad strategy whose shameful aims embrace not only Africa but also other areas of the world.

### **Morocco Still Mobilized Behind its Sovereign to Preserve its Gains and Defend its Sacred Values**

The current fate of our Chadian brothers has unfortunately justified our anxieties.

Mr Chairman, I would like briefly to remind you that the decolonization of our Saharan provinces was carried out entirely in accordance with legality and the rules of international law.

In this connection I would like to mention them briefly:

The advisory ruling issued by the International Court of Justice on 16 October 1975;

The 14 November 1975 Madrid agreement, ratified and confirmed by the UN General Assembly in December 1975;

The decision reached by the assembly of the population's local representatives;

The confirmation of the Saharan population's allegiance to His Majesty King Hassan II;

And last, the local, regional and national elections.

On Saturday legislative elections were held in Oued-Eddahab Province.

Thus, confident of being in the right, Morocco has undertaken to complete its territorial integrity and remains mobilized behind its sovereign to preserve its gains and defend its sacred values.

Morocco Willing to Receive OAU Mission to Ascertain Real Situation

Nevertheless, being keen to ensure perfect cooperation with your esteemed committee, Morocco declares its perfect willingness to receive a mission to visit the places concerned and ascertain on the spot the real situation in our recovered Saharan provinces and the population's real wishes.

Mr Chairman, a peace dynamic has been begun: we support it, hope that it will be pursued to its conclusion and trust in Africa to preserve its unity and cohesion.

You will recall, your excellency, that at the last summit here in Freetown the breakup of our organization, which would have shaken awareness and destroyed the credibility of our political progress since 1963, failed to occur.

It was thanks to African wisdom that it was possible to prevent the irreparable, and we hope that it will be so again.

We hope that this same wisdom will continue to prevail and that Africa will manage to prove its maturity and its capacity to resolve its own problems and to settle the disputes, however grave, that are upsetting it.

This is an exciting task to which your committee must continue to devote its efforts and to which Morocco, its king and its people will contribute their utmost.

Morocco is an ancient African nation, which has managed over the centuries to demonstrate its willingness for dialogue and to protect itself from the covetous designs of states much stronger than itself.

It is this Morocco, with its wealth of past experience, that has, since the fifties and in agreement with the other African nations, some of whose illustrious representatives are here in this room, made possible the growing awareness of the idea of Africanness, which is now in mortal danger.

The moderation that my country has demonstrated constitutes its strength and shows its confidence in the mission of the OAU, as the result of the wishes of its component states.

These reflections enable me to tell you that we believe in the mission of the committee, which must continue to meet and remain worthy of this process begun by our illustrious predecessors.

Thank you, Mr Chairman.

CSO: 4519/8



CSSR MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON TRADE

LD120813 Casablanca LE MATIN in French 3 Jun 81 p 7

[MAP report: "Czechoslovakia Wants to Expand Cooperation With Morocco"]

[Excerpts] Rabat, 3 Jun--A large Czechoslovak delegation headed by Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak had contacts with Moroccan leaders on Monday within the framework of the Moroccan-Czechoslovak Joint Committee.

In an interview with MAP Mr Barcak said, in connection with ways of promoting cooperation between the countries, that this cooperation enjoys long-standing traditions and that the delegation currently visiting Morocco will concentrate on examining ways of imparting a new thrust to it not only in traditional fields such as phosphates but also in other fields. The majority of our exchanges, the minister said, are currently in the form of commercial trade, citing in this connection Moroccan exports to the Czechoslovak market, which consist to a large extent of phosphates, phosphoric acid and triple superphosphate. Czechoslovakia also imports other products from Morocco, such as manganese, cotton, preserved fish and pure copper [le concentrate du cuivre]. For its part, the minister added, Morocco imports from Czechoslovakia consumer goods, steel for the construction industry, artificial fibers and various machine tools and machines for the textile, copper and tanning products industries.

In the field of economic cooperation Czechoslovakia has in recent years supplied Morocco with four radio transmitters, a factory for processing copper ore, several generators for Casablanca's Roches Noires thermal power plant and an 8 km-long conveyor for the Youssoufia phosphates mines.

The value of exchange between the countries is reckoned to be \$30 million a year, but there are now opportunities to increase this figure. These opportunities, Mr Barcak said, will make it possible to extend cooperation to industrial fields, and this will be reflected in the delivery to Morocco of complete industrial installations for the manufacture or assembly of automobiles and machine tools. The minister pointed out that there is also the possibility of the supply of foundries, cement factories and installations for thermal and hydroelectric power plants. In the agroindustrial field, cooperation will embrace the delivery of complete sugar refineries, animal feed factories and mills.

In the public health field, Mr Barcak said, Czechoslovakia is willing to contribute to the construction and equipping of hospitals in Morocco as well as the realization of other projects.

With regard to Czechoslovakia's relations with the Maghreb and other African countries, Andrej Barcak said that his country hopes, by means of its assistance to some countries on the continent, to contribute to their development by allowing them to benefit from its experience in the technological field.

Czechoslovakia's relations with the Maghreb countries and African countries as a whole, Mr Barcak explained, are based on the principles of equality, nondiscrimination and noninterference in domestic affairs, as well as the principle of mutual advantages.

Nevertheless, the minister pointed out that his country's relations with Africa are restricted solely to trade exchanges and expressed the hope that in the future cooperation will extend to other areas and thus further benefit both sides, especially since Czechoslovakia needs raw materials.

#### **Barcak Received by Several Ministers**

On Tuesday Minister of Energy and Mines Moussa Saadi received Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister A. Barcak.

During the meeting several matters concerning cooperation between the kingdom of Morocco and the CSSR in the energy and mining fields were reviewed, especially with regard to strengthening trade in mining products, particularly phosphates.

#### **Moroccan-Czechoslovak Joint Committee Starts Work**

The opening session of the Moroccan-Czechoslovak Joint Committee took place Monday at the Trade and Industry Ministry.

The committee was presided over on the Moroccan side by Trade and Industry Minister Azeddine Guessous and on the Czechoslovak side by Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak.

The two ministers exchanged addresses and expressed ideas about the economic situation in their respective countries.

They stressed ways and means of further strengthening trade, economic and industrial cooperation and technological cooperation between Morocco and Czechoslovakia.

CSO: 4519/8

GUINEAN MINING MINISTER VISITS

LD080905 Casablanca LE MATIN in French 24 May 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Toward Strengthening of Moroccan-Guinean Cooperation in Mining and Energy Fields"]

[Text] On Friday Energy and Mining Minister Moussa Saadi received People's Republic of Guinea Mines and Geology Minister Ismael Toure, who is on an official visit to Morocco accompanied by a large delegation, with Guinean ambassador to Morocco Kekoja Kamara.

During the conversation several matters connected with cooperation between the kingdom of Morocco and the Republic of Guinea were examined, as were measures to further strengthen this cooperation.

The meeting was attended by Taeib Skalli, secretary general of the Energy and Mining Ministry; Mohamed Chahid, director general of the Mining Research and Shareholdings Bureau; the secretaries for energy and mining and mines and geology; and the secretary general of ONAREX [expansion unknown].

Guinean Minister of Mines and Geology Ismael Toure arrived at Casablanca's Mohammed V International Airport Friday afternoon for a working visit to Morocco.

In a statement to the press the Guinean minister said that his visit to Morocco is within the framework of the fraternal relations of solidarity which bind His Majesty Hassan II and Guinean president His Excellency Ahmed Sekou Toure.

"Furthermore," he said, "it is within the framework of bilateral cooperation, since my Moroccan counterpart has paid a visit to Guinea, during which he was enabled to form an assessment of bilateral relations between our countries."

With regard to current relations between Morocco and Guinea the Guinean mines and geology minister expressed optimism for future prospects in the mining field between the countries.

CSO: 4519/8

SAUDI-MOROCCAN COMMITTEE'S ANNUAL MEETING REVIEWS COOPERATION

LD110843 Casablanca LE MATIN in French 3 Jun 81 p 6

[MAP report: "Morocco and Saudi Arabia Determined to Strengthen Cooperation in all Fields, According to Joint Communiqué"]

[Text] Rabat, 3 Jun--Following the meeting of the Moroccan-Saudi Joint Committee in Jidda, a joint communiqué was released in Rabat and Jidda. It states as follows:

In accordance with the directives of His Majesty King Hassan II and His Majesty King Khalid concerning the establishment of a Moroccan-Saudi Joint Committee with a view to consolidating the friendly, fraternal, Islamic and Arab relations within the spirit of constructive support which motivates the kingdoms of Morocco and Saudi Arabia within the framework of fraternity, total understanding, support, Arab and Islamic support in general and the consolidation of bilateral cooperation in particular and proceeding from both Arab and Muslim peoples' ambitions, the Moroccan-Saudi Joint Committee met at the Foreign Ministry in Jidda under the chairmanship of Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal and Moroccan Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation M'hamed Boucetta from 30 through 31 May 1981.

The Moroccan side was represented by Trade and Industry Minister Azeodine Guessous and Ambassador to Saudi Arabia Mohamed Larbi Alami, and the Saudi side by Shaykh 'Abdallah Muhammad 'Ali Rida, secretary general at the Foreign Ministry responsible for economic and cultural affairs; and Prof Tawfiq Ibrahim, secretary general at the Trade Ministry responsible for supplies; representatives of both countries' ministries concerned also attended.

The two sides reviewed relations between the fraternal countries, Islamic and Arab matters as well as international issues of concern to both states; they expressed satisfaction with the mutual and continuous cooperation between the fraternal states in the political, economic, trade, cultural and artistic fields in the interests of both peoples' prosperity and welfare, and action with a view to achieving the two fraternal peoples' noble objectives on the basis of Islamic beliefs and Arabhood.

The two sides discussed the grave situation stemming from the escalation of the shameful Zionist aggression on the Arab nation, Israel's stubbornness in its violation of fraternal Lebanon's sovereignty and independence, the savage bombardment

of Lebanese cities and villages and of Palestinian refugee camps, the Zionist entity's genocide of the Palestinian people, its repeated attacks on the Arab deterrent force and its threats against sister Syria.

They also confirmed their total support for Syria. Both sides expressed satisfaction with the positive results of the Tunis conference of Arab states' foreign ministers devoted to the Lebanese question and confirmed their support for Lebanon and their determination to strive to support the lawful government.

The two sides reviewed the evolution of the Arab question and their attention centered on the need to utilize all potential with a view to consolidating cooperation--the foundation of the Arab nation's strength--particularly at this crucial moment in its history, stressing the need to safeguard this cooperation and to resolve all differences by means of fraternal and constructive dialogue, with a view to eliminating everything likely to limit its effectiveness, by containing the dangers and threats facing the Arab nation, which demands first and foremost the concentration of all its efforts on rallying its ranks in the realization of its shared aims, the recovery of the occupied Arab territories, headed by Jerusalem, and guaranteeing the Palestinian people's legitimate rights to return to their own country and to self-determination under the leadership of the PLO, their sole and legitimate representative.

The two sides also expressed their total belief in the need to consolidate the ties of cooperation among the Islamic countries and to support the efforts being made by the fraternal Islamic countries to achieve further mutual complementarity and cooperation, as well as the need to consolidate the bases for cooperation among the peoples of the Islamic community, to resolve their problems and to pursue action to liberate holy Jerusalem.

The two sides expressed both countries' desire to support the Afghan people in their struggle to liberate their country and preserve their independence and sovereignty. They also expressed their countries' satisfaction with the results of the Islamic countries' summit conference in Mecca.

Both sides also expressed their determination to continue their efforts and unify their stances at the Islamic countries foreign ministers' conference to be held in Baghdad.

The Moroccan side expressed its total support for the felicitous initiative taken by the Arab countries of the Gulf with a view to establishing a cooperation council. It also expressed its support for the confirmation of the spirit of cooperation among the Gulf countries, which corresponds to their peoples' desires and aspirations to achieve further cooperation with a view to a better future for those countries, which will constitute a pointer to the building of Arab unity.

Within the framework of economic, cultural and artistic relations, the two sides reviewed the achievements in economic cooperation and noted with satisfaction the progress made in the trade field, urging the strengthening of cooperation in this field, as well as the encouragement of cooperation in sea and air transport and the promotion of investments, energy, agriculture, and the construction and machinery industries.



The two sides also examined the prospects for extending cultural and artistic cooperation by formulating plans that will enable the two sides to exchange their experience in the fields of culture, education, teaching, science, technology, religious endowments and Islamic affairs, information, public buildings, young people and sport.

Recommendations were also adopted for further strengthening cooperation in these fields. To guarantee the effectiveness of the committee's work the two sides decided to establish a six-man subcommittee to coordinate and follow up the committee's work in both countries.

The committee's work took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding. The committee closed its session; it will hold next year's meeting in Morocco.

CSO: 4519/8



## MOROCCO

### BRIEFS

LOAN FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA--Rabat, 3 Jun--The work of the Joint Moroccan-Czechoslovak Commission for Commercial and Technical Cooperation, which began at the Ministry of Commerce and Industry on Monday [1 June], was concluded Tuesday afternoon with the signing of the commission's report, which mentions, among other things, a \$50-million Czechoslovak loan to Morocco which is to be spread over 2 years. [Excerpt] [LD170759 Casablanca LE MATIN in French 4 Jun 81 p 5]

CSO: 4519/8

BRIEFS

INDIAN POWER PROJECTS--New Delhi, 16 Jun (UNI)--Three more hydroelectric projects in India are expected to receive Arab dollars, according to official sources. Of the three new hydroelectric projects, Saudi Arabia is understood to have promised to finance the ones at Sri-Saillam and Nagarjuna Sagar in Andhra Pradesh in south India, with assistance of about \$100 million. The Kopili hydroelectric project in Assam, Meghalaya in northeastern India is expected to receive about \$31 million from Kuwait. India had earlier received assistance from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Abu Dhabi for three power projects. Of these, Kuwait, had extended a total assistance of over \$100 million for the first stage execution of Kalinadi hydroelectric project in Karnataka in south India and the Anpara thermal power project in Uttar Pradesh in north India. Saudi Arabia had signed an agreement for extending assistance of \$32 million for the Koel-Karo project in Bihar in eastern India. [Text] [GF171029 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 17 Jun 81 p 1]

CSO: 4300/16

QATAR

FRENCH ENVOY INTERVIEWED BY QATARI TELEVISION

JN122008 Doha QNA Arabic 1910 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Text] Doha, 12 Jun (QNA)--Jacques Andrianne, envoy of the French president to the Gulf states, said that the message which he delivered to Qatari amir his highness Shaykh Khalifah Ibn Hamad Al Thani yesterday makes clear the French Government's intention to continue its policy of close friendship and cooperation with the Arab countries.

In an interview with Qatari television tonight, he said that the new French Government will continue to pursue a policy aiming at finding solutions to the main problems in the Middle East, foremost of which is the Palestine question, which is at the heart of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The French envoy expressed his belief in the necessity of resolving the Palestine issue on the basis of insuring the Palestinians' right to self-determination. He said that his country's stand has not changed in this respect.

He said that his Gulf tour had convinced him that the Gulf states give the Palestine question priority over all other problems.

Jacques Andrianne referred to the European initiative to solve the Middle East crisis and said that the new French Government will play an active role in this initiative because it believes in the importance of the European role in finding a solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

He expressed his belief that the Camp David accords differ from the European initiative but are not contradictory to it. He said that the European initiative calls for complete Israeli withdrawal from the lands it occupied in 1967, the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the guaranteeing of the right of all the countries in the region to live in peace and security.

The French envoy condemned the Israeli attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor as a violation of all international laws. He affirmed that he will urge the French Government to honor its commitments to cooperate with the Arab countries.

In answer to a question on his government's stand toward joint French-Qatari ventures, he said: "The statement made by President Francois Mitterrand on nationalization of French industry clearly indicates that nationalization will not affect foreign interests in France of joint ventures between foreign and French companies.

CSO: 4304/21

## BRIEFS

AIR DEFENSE SYSTEMS--Khartoum, May 6--France will sell air defence systems to Sudan under an agreement which allows for Sudan to pay by installments, President Gaafar Nimeiry told the SUDAN NEWS AGENCY (SUNA). Mr Nimeiry, quoted by the agency late Tuesday, said this was the first time that France had agreed to sell arms to a developing country on an installment basis. Delivery has not yet begun. Mr Nimeiry also told the agency that the United States had provided Sudan with 100 million dollars worth of military aid while the United States and Britain had helped train Sudanese armed forces. Saudi Arabia financed Sudanese hardware purchases from the United States and other countries, he said. The Saudis had recently financed a deal for Army trucks from West Germany, he added, suggesting that Saudi help was aimed at preventing any "big power intervention in the region." Mr Nimeiry also said Yugoslavia had offered to help with the repair of Soviet-made Mig planes and helicopters. The Soviet Union halted maintenance and supply of spare parts for Soviet-made arms supplied prior to an abortive Communist-backed coup in Sudan in 1971. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Dakar AFRICA in English 8 May 81 p 14]

CSO: 4500

SULTANATE OF OMAN

BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENT--Sultan Qabus today appointed Salim Bin Abdallah al-Ghazali secretary to the Council of Ministers. He is to be under the authority of the minister of royal Diwan affairs. [LD160208 Muscar Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 15 Jun 81]

CSO: 4304/21

## TUNISIA

### UK OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON TALKS WITH MZALI

LD031419 Tunis L'ACTION in French 20 May 81 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Imparting Practical and Modern Substance to Tunisian-British Friendship"]

[Text] Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali received the British Foreign Office's minister of state for Middle Eastern affairs, Douglas Hurd, at the Kasbah Government Palace yesterday morning. The meeting was attended by Mahmoud Mestiri, secretary general at the Foreign Ministry, and Alexander John Dickson, Britain's ambassador in Tunis.

In a statement to TAP Mr Hurd described his conversation with the prime minister as very interesting: the Tunisian Government's philosophy and the objectives in progress and development which the prime minister intends to achieve in the coming years were presented to him, he added.

The talks also included the subject of the situation in the Maghreb and Tunisia's cooperation with its neighbors, as well as the friendly Tunisian-British relations, Mr Hurd said, adding that both sides agreed to impart a practical and modern substance to this friendship.

Asked about the deterioration in the Middle East and situation and threats of an expansion in the area, Douglas Hurd expressed his concern in this connection and stressed that his government is making an increasing diplomatic effort with its European and American partners with a view to finding a peaceful solution to the Middle East problem and preventing the situation from degenerating into an armed conflict.

Finally, Mr Hurd expressed the hope that his talks with Tunisian leaders will enable him to gain a more accurate picture and further enlighten the British Government in this connection.

CSO: 4519/9



## TUNISIA

### CP LEADER ON PROSPECTS OF RETURN TO DEMOCRACY

LDO80913 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 23 May 81 p 17

[Interview with Tunisian Communist Party (PCT) First Secretary Mohamed Harmel by Giorgio Migliardi: "Tunisia Returning Slowly to Democracy"--undated]

[Text] Rome--After 25 years of a single-party regime--upheld by President Bourguiba's Destourian Party--Tunisia is moving toward political pluralism. The early general election scheduled for October will in all probability be the first in which independent and opposition lists can be fielded. This is a very significant development if one considers that the Arab world's liberation movement has almost universally tended to organize itself round single parties. We put some questions concerning the significance of these developments to PCT First Secretary Mohamed Harmel.

[Question] Is this a real turning point in Tunisia's political life?

[Answer] Perhaps it is too early to talk in terms of a turning point, but President Bourguiba's solemn and official acknowledgement of the need for political pluralism is certainly a very positive factor. For the first time since 1963, when the PCT was outlawed, the end of the single-party regime has been announced. But we are still at the stage of declarations of principle, and there are still obstacles to their implementation. We have accepted the "terms" set by President Bourguiba for the parties' recognition, including the observance of "constitutional legality," the "rejection of violence and fanaticism" and "not being subject to any foreign ideological or material control." But some people interpret things differently.

[Question] Apart from the PCT--a small party which, nevertheless, has played a significant role within the Tunisian liberation movement--there are other opposition forces. They are principally Ahmed Mestiri's Social Democrats, of liberal leanings; the Popular Unity Movement of former Agriculture Minister Ben Saleh, who is still in exile in France; and other currents of "Islamic fundamentalist" leanings. What are the prospects for these parties' and movements' legalization with a view to the coming election?

[Answer] There are still difficulties. We wonder whether the election can really be free after decades of repression, which silenced all opposition voices. For the past 3 years we have been asking in vain to publish our party organ legally. There has been no reply. Some newspapers have been authorized, but for the past

6 months one of them (Hassib Ben Ammar's AR-RA'Y) has been shut down again. But above all there is a tendency in the government to make the parties' recognition dependent on their results in the coming election. We resolutely oppose this presumption. [Answer ends]

Nevertheless, as Harmel confirms, the climate does seem to have changed in Tunisia which has in recent years experienced sharp political and social conflicts, from the harsh and bloodthirsty repression of the trade union movement in January 1978 to the resounding failure of the attempt by a Libyan "commando" unit to spark off an armed uprising from the Gafsa Oasis. But perhaps it was the very failure of this rash attempt at outside interference, condemned unanimously by all the Tunisian political forces, that laid the foundations for a new unity.

[Question] What relations now exist among the various opposition forces?

[Answer] Something is happening. A meeting has been held--announced officially in a communique for the first time--among the PCT, the Social Democrats, the "Islamic current" and the Popular Unity Movement, to discuss the democratization process. But the most significant factor was the late April congress of the General Confederation of Tunisian Workers. Trade union unity was restored. It was a great success. All the leaders arrested in 1968 were reelected and returned to the head of the Trade Union Movement, with the exception of former Secretary Achour, who is still under house arrest; but there is a very broad movement for his release.

[Question] But there has also been talk, especially over the past 2 years, of a new "Islamic upsurge" in Tunisia, as in many other Arab countries. Here too there are "aspiring ayatollahs," such as Abdelfattah Neurrej, a lawyer who preaches in the mosques Islam's return to its roots. How do you assess these phenomena?

[Answer] Tunisia is a Muslim country and Islam is a fundamental element in our national awareness. Within the national movement it is the secular, rationalist currents of thought, in which Islam has not been the principal ideological frame of reference, that have prevailed hitherto. But recently things have changed. The reason, we believe, must be sought in the ideological and social crisis which involved the Destourian Socialist Party in Tunisia; some of the young people have sought new frames of reference. "Taking refuge in Islam" has been the response to this unease. Bear in mind that hitherto there was no freedom and that only in the mosques could an alternative framework for politicoideological expression be found. But we consider this "Islamic current" from a political viewpoint. It is a new political current of Islamic leanings, and we consider some of its positions in favor of democracy and social justice positive. There are convergences on these points and we will try to cooperate with them for the sake of change.

[Question] Can one speak in terms of a "Khomeyni-ist" influence?

[Answer] The Iranian revolution certainly has played a role here too. But, as far as we are concerned, we combat all forms of fanaticism, ideological or political.

## TUNISIA

### PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS SET FOR 1 NOVEMBER

NC190752 Paris AFP in English 0655 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Tunis, 19 Jun (AFP)--Tunisia will hold legislative elections ahead of schedule on 1 November, President Habib Bourguiba decided at yesterday's weekly cabinet meeting here.

Officials said the pool would be staged to pick a new parliament as part of the democratisation of the country's political life announced by the president at a special ruling party congress in April, when he said that Tunisia could now move to a multi-party system.

But he ruled yesterday that a party would have to get at least 5 percent of votes to be eligible for official recognition.

Most political movements here--which will by implication be in opposition to the ruling Destour Socialist Party, so far the only legal party--are asking for official registration before the elections.

They object to having to depend on the election results for recognition, and argue that registration beforehand would give them a better chance against Destour candidates, who have completely monopolised parliament.

Five movements have applied to the Interior Ministry for authorisation to operate as political parties. They include the Movement of Socialist Democrats headed by former Defence Minister Ahmed Mestiri, who has been seeking registration since 1978.

Another former minister, Ahmed Ben Salah (Economy), who went into exile abroad in 1973, is secretary-general of the Popular Unity Party.

The Tunisian Communist Party is asking that the 1963 ban against it be lifted.

Two new groups are the Arab National Rally, which presented its application last month, and an Islamic fundamentalist body which applied early this month.

President Bourguiba said in April that the would-be parties would have to abide by a "charter of consensus" whose major principles were recognition of the legitimacy of the head of state, respect for Tunisia's higher interests, and refusal of any subservience to foreign or religious influences.

CSO: 4300/6

TUNISIA

EXPLOSION, FIRE REPORTED IN SOVIET SHIP BERTHED IN TUNISIA

LD130101 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1000 GMT 12 Jun 81

[Text] Tunis, 12 Jun (TAP)--A terrible accident happened yesterday morning at one of the sections of the industrial and naval complex, (Socomena), at Menzel Bourguiba, 60 km north of Tunis. Two people died and 28 were injured, 8 seriously. Those eight were taken to a hospital in France.

A picture of the incident shows an explosion in the hold of a Soviet ship which (supplies) the Soviet fleet in the Mediterranean Sea with water. It was under repair at the Menzel Bourguiba shipyard. The explosion started a terrible fire which encircled the workers doing the repair and paint work. Those workers found it terribly difficult to leave the water tank they were repairing because there was only one exit which only allowed one person to go through at one time and because of loss of electric light.

A committee has been set up to investigate the causes of the incident. President Habib Bourguiba and the Council of Ministers at their routine meeting yesterday expressed the condolences of the government to the victims' families. The minister of health personally went to view the situation.

CSO: 4504/8

## TUNISIA

### BRIEFS

GROUPS SEEK TO REGISTER--Tunis--The Popular Unity Movement, whose secretary general is Ahmed Ben Salah, announced Thursday, 4 June, that it had just delivered to the interior minister an application to become a political party. The government has already received similar requests from the Movement of Socialist Democrats, the Popular Unity Movement faction opposed to Mr Ben Salah, which still uses the same name, and the Arab National Group. As for the Tunisian Communist Party, it has requested the lifting of the "suspension" imposed on it in 1963. Only the Islamic Movement has not yet applied for official recognition. One of its promoters, Abdelfatah Mourou, has nevertheless announced that he would refuse to take part in the early general elections due to take place toward the end of the year.

[Text] [LD161141 Paris LE MONDE in French 12 Jun 81 p 3]

CSO: 4519/9

## UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

### BRIEFS

**DUBAI'S EXPORT INCREASE CITED--**The Dubai Chamber of Commerce and Industry has forecast that the value of the emirate's exports will double from \$259.24 million last year to \$518 this year, largely because of increased revenues from sales of refined aluminium. According to a recent report, Dubai exported more than 48 per cent of the metal produced from its 135,000 tonnes-a-year smelter in 1980, earning some \$125 million; a straight calculation, taking no account of freight or insurance charges, gives a value for Dubai's aluminium sold to foreign buyers last year of \$1,929 per tonne, marginally less than the \$1,944 per tonne prevailing on the London spot market 14 months ago (An-Nahar Arab Report & MEMO, February 4, 1980). Spot prices in London last week were, however, only about \$1,335 per tonne. The Chamber of Commerce and Industry report, as reported by the OPEC News Agency (OPECNA), did not specify where Dubai Aluminium was marketing its output. The sharp rise in Aluminium spot prices a year ago prompted the company to seek cancellation of two long-term contracts with Alcan UK and with Southwire of the US, which had agreed to lift the bulk of the smelter's yield. [Text] [Paris AN-NAHAR ARAB REPORT & MEMO in English 1 Jun 81 p 5]

**OIL PRODUCTION--**Abu Dhabi, 12 Jun (WAM)--The UAE production of crude oil last year totaled 626 million barrels, of which Abu Dhabi Emirate had a share of 495 million barrels, Dubai 128 million and ash-Sharjah about 3.8 million. The figures, which were revealed in a statistical report issued by the Central Bank today, put the country's export value of crude for the year at Dh. 72 billion as compared with Dh. 49 billion in 1979. The 1980 output was relatively lower than the previous year when the production totalled 533 million barrels in Abu Dhabi, 129 million in Dubai and 5 million in ash-Sharjah. The fall in the output has come about through government measures in January and August 1980. The fall was reflected in the volume of exports in 1980 but export value witnessed an increase in view of the increased oil prices over those of the previous year. [Text] [GF131039 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS in English 13 Jun 81 p 1]

CSO: 4300/16



PREMIER HAILS RESULTS OF OAU COMMITTEE SESSION

LD081353 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 2 Jun 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "OAU Ad Hoc Committee Meeting 'A Real Success for the Saharan National Cause' Says Mohamed Lamine"]

[Text] Following the OAU ad hoc committee's meeting Prime Minister of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic Mr Mohamed Lamine issued the following statement:

The result of this meeting of the ad hoc committee has been a real success for the Saharan national cause, for supporters of the OAU Charter and for the advocates of decolonization in Africa. Indeed, the ad hoc committee once again and entirely unambiguously specified the belligerent parties in the conflict and its two sole protagonists (the Kingdom of Morocco as aggressor and the SDAR as the victim of the aggression).

The ad hoc committee also noted the stubbornness of the Kingdom of Morocco in continuing to defy Africa, to stand as the major obstacle to its decolonization and to step up its strategy of invasion and destabilization--and this on the eve of the 18th summit conference, due to take place in Nairobi.

The OAU must draw the necessary conclusions with regard to the aggressive Moroccan regime's systematic rejection of international organizations' decisions and its arrogant refusal to comply with Africa's will, with a view to finding a political and definitive solution based on the prompt implementation of these organizations' decisions.

The Polisario Front is asking the OAU and all the African countries simply for strict implementation of the OAU Charter and rigorous observance of its principles.

As far as we are concerned, we are sure that the aggressive Moroccan regime's arrogance and its rejection of any negotiated peaceful solution will merely strengthen the unity of the ranks of all members of the organization and their determination to implement our charter, the organization's raison d'etre.

CSO: 4519/11

COMMUNIQUE CITED ON MOROCCO'S EXPANSIONISM

LD081538 Algiers APS in English 1418 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] Hawza (SDAR), 8 Jun (APS)--"Present or missing in the O.A.U. summit conference, the expansionist king of Morocco is not animated by the political will and lacks the necessary responsibility and courage to end with his colonialist war at the service of extra-African powers," the Saharan Ministry of Information declares in a communique released yesterday.

"The king's policy of destabilization is based on dilatory manoeuvres aimed at preventing the O.A.U. and international instances from implementing their decisions," the communique says.

It asks about chances of this new conspiracy of the Moroccan aggressor and states "the search for proposals to settle the conflict are useless since the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic has been recognised by the majority of O.A.U. member states, and the UN regards the Western Sahara question as a problem of decolonisation."

"The king's threat to break up the Organisation of African Unity gives us an idea about the real intentions of the Moroccan regime," the communique adds.

"O.A.U. has nothing to do with enemies of its charter and its sacred principles. It is beyond doubt that African leaders remember the Moroccan king's regular threats, against the African continent, and his attempts to veto the OAU decisions, on the eve of the conference which is to gather foreign ministers in Lome (Togo).

"All these attitudes never influenced OAU and reflect the Moroccan king's intransigence and his mockery towards our continent," the communique indicates before concluding: "We should assume our responsibilities, before the situation deteriorates."

CSO: 5400/7

COMMUNIQUE ON DELEGATION'S FINNISH VISIT CITED

LD081519 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 24 May 81 p 4

[APS report: "Finland Supports Saharan People's Right to Self-Determination and Independence"]

[Text] The Saharan Information Ministry has issued a communique sanctioning the visit to Finland by a Saharan parliamentary delegation headed by Chairman Kenty Jawda.

Within the framework of his information visit to Europe, Mr Kenty Jawda, Saharan National Council chairman, who headed a Saharan delegation, visited Helsinki (Finland), where he was received by Finnish Parliament Speaker Virolainen, the communique states.

Mr Virolainen expressed to the Saharan Officials his country's support for the Saharan people's right to self-determination and independence, the communique stresses.

During its visit the Saharan delegation had several meetings with top Finnish politicians, especially with Mr Kalevi Sorsa, chief of international relations in Parliament, with socialist and communist deputies, Center Party deputies and National Coalition Party deputies, and with the Foreign Ministry secretary general and the assistant director of political affairs.

The Finnish officials reiterated to their Saharan interlocutors Finland's support for the Saharan people's just cause and its pledge to continue its humanitarian aid to the Saharan refugees, the communique indicates.

The Saharan delegation also had talks with the chairman of the Foreign Ministry Cooperation Commission and senior officials from the Finnish Trade Union Federation leadership, as well as with officials from the Africa and Third World Department and the Foreign Trade Association leadership, the communique adds.

At the end of his visit to Helsinki, the communique continues, Mr Kenty Jawda gave a press conference in which he analyzed the latest developments in the Saharan people's struggle, highlighting the victories won at diplomatic, political and military level. After condemning the [Moroccan] monarchy's maneuvers aimed at maintaining a climate of permanent instability in the region and its rebellion against all the international community's decisions, the chairman of the Saharan National Council stressed the dangerous role played by the support given by some non-African powers to Morocco in its war of aggression against the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic, the communique also adds.

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